THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LX Grange W A clerk POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1922.

DOXSEE & CO.

The Leading Millinery House

DOXSEE & CO.

SAP BUCKETS
Spiles. Sap Pans.

INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL

Stewart Horse Clippers

Dairy Pails and Strainer Pails

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Caton's.

COAL
I have a supply of choice, fresh mined
Hard Coal
CHAS. STEVENS
10-tf

DO NOT--Send Your Cash Out of Town for Fencing !

I am prepared to meet any mail order price and excell it in quality.

Maple Cord Wood at $10 per Cord
at Dennis O'Connors. See him.

Hay, Grain and Seeds bought and sold. Car lots delivered at any station.

A car of Golden Rain and Banner Seed Oats here now. Get some of them.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM ARTHUR IRISH, of the Town of Napanee, formerly of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, in the Province of Ontario, salesman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife FLORENCE BEATRICE IRISH whose last known address was Toronto, Ont., on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Napanee, Province of Ontario, October 17th, 1921.

U. M. WILSON,
Solicitor for Applicant.
46-13

Be Warned

KEEPING your insurance papers, deeds, bonds and other valuables at home until they are stolen or destroyed by fire, instead of renting a Safety Deposit Box, is on a par with "locking the stable door after the horse is stolen."

Don't procrastinate! Rent a box to-day at this Bank.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TOTAL ASSETS OVER EIGHTY-THREE MILLIONS

Napanee Branch, - - R. R. White, Manager

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Marysville, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton, Kingston and Melrose.

NOTICE!

This is to announce that **J. E. WALKER**, late of Kingston, is again in Napanee, prepared to do **electric** work of any kind. Also if there are any persons whose property is already wired and wish to make any change, extension or repairs, etc., or any whose property is not wired, kindly call or drop a card and I will be pleased to **measure** up your property and submit an **absolutely** reasonable estimate of your requirements **Free.**

J. E. WALKER,
'Phone 350. P.O. Box 528.

FRANCIS E. WILLARD DAY

On February 15th, in Trinity church, Napanee, a meeting was held in memory of Miss Frances E. Willard and Mrs. Letitia Yeomans, under the auspices of the W.C.T.U.

Opening exercises were conducted by Mrs. Miller, who asked Vice-Presidents Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Parks to assist.

Mrs. R. Smith read an address given by Mr. C. G. Trumbull, editor S. S. Times, at the London Convention. Subject : "The Victorious Life," which was inspiring.

Miss McMullen read a great many interesting facts about Mrs. Yeomans. She was also able to tell a great many events which came under her own observations. She said temperance was taught first in public schools in 1837.

Mrs. (Rev.) Shorey was asked to sing, "I Live For Those Who Love Me," but instead repeated several verses very impressively.

Mrs. (Rev.) Terrill read a paper prepared by Miss Jack, Belleville, from quotations from Frances E. Willard's book, a few of which are :

"To women of the crusade of 1874 the word temperance meant the moderate use of all things, and total abstinence from all things questionable or harmful."

As their knowledge grew it came to mean the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, the opium trade, the gambling den, the haunts of infamy.

"Home protection is the key-note of woman's work."

"All pure habits, all health and sanity of brain make for the kingdom of heaven. The steady pulse, the calm quiet thought, the splendid poise of will, the patient industry, the helpful hand outstretched is a hand whose very very motion is part of the dynamic force of the Kingdom.

"When I see our school boys stunting their growth, and stinting up their brains by the smoke, it seems to me that I cannot wait until the schools of christendom focus their splendid energies upon the problem of prevention."

Mrs. (Rev.) Shorey read many interesting eulogies of Frances E. Willard, and also said the statue has a place of honor at Washington. She was a christian philanthropist, a temperance reformer.

The poet, Whittier, when asked to write a few lines to be placed beneath the bust of Miss Willard, executed by Anne Whitney, wrote these words :

She knew the power of banded ill,
But felt that love was stronger still :
And organized for doing good
The world's united womanhood.

The programme was enlivened by music by Miss Baughan, Mrs. Elliott, and Mrs. Paul.

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PLEASANT VALLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kimmerly, Empey Hill, took tea Wednesday t Mr. Geo. Dupree's.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Robertson, and Bobbie, visited Sunday at Mr. Baird's, town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Bush, Forest Mills, visited Sunday at her sister's, Mrs. O. Young.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Sills and Keith took tea one evening recently at Mr. German Wagar's, Empey Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dupree and Kathleen took dinner Wednesday at Mr. M. Dupree's.

Mrs. Ward Sexsmith had the misfortune to fall on the ice and hurt herself badly. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Dupree, Mr. Harold Dupree and Miss Hudgins were among a number entertained to tea at Mr. Fred Henderson's, Newburgh road, Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dupree and family, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Sills and son, took tea Wednesday evening at Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira VanDongart at Mr. E. Lasher's, Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rankin spent a day recently at Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

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Plants.

Choice lot of Primroses at KELLY'S Store.

CO-OPERATIVE SELLING OF CHEESE

The shareholders, in Lennox and Addington, of United Dairymen Co-operative, Limited, held the annual meeting of the Lennox and Addington Local of the company on Tuesday, February 21st. The reports covering the business done by the central company last year, including the auditors' reports covering this year's transactions at both the Montreal and Peterboro offices, were submitted by the secretary of the central company, Mr. H. H. Cowan, of Peterboro. Mr. Cowan gave a full report of the work being done by the central company and its plans for future extension.

The reports were much appreciated by the local shareholders who expressed their satisfaction over the splendid progress being made, and extended a vote of thanks to the secretary of the central company.

The reports showed that the central company last year sold 1,702,000 boxes of cheese (world $1,540,540, and 1,103 boxes of butter worth $21,466. The total sales of the company amounted to $1,562,006. The volume of sales showed an increase during the year over 1920 of over 133 per cent. The auditors' report covering the operations of the company at both Montreal and Peterboro offices showed that substantial profits had been made. Mr. Cowan stated that it was expected that at the annual meeting of the central company the directors would recommend the payment of a dividend of 8 per cent., and that a considerable part of the surplus profits would be used to write off part of the organization expenses of the company. If this were done it would leave the organization expenses at less than $7,000. In view of the fact that the company had done a business during the previous eighteen months of $2,500,000, and that it had sold cheese last year for 15½ cheese factories, it was believed that the company had been organized on a very economical basis.

This year all cheese in Ontario that is sold for export will have to be graded by Dominion Government officials whether it is sold on the cheese boards, or at the co-operative sales. In the past many buyers have attacked the co-operative sales on the ground that their grading was not as strict as the government grading at Montreal. This year all the factories will be on the same basis as regards grading.

Plans were laid towards the close of the meeting for speakers representing the central company to address the patrons of as many local factories as possible within the next few weeks.

The election of officers resulted as follows :

President—A. W. Fraser, Odessa, Ont.

Vice-President—Guy Simmons, Wilton, Ont.

Sec.-Treas.—James L. Clark, Odessa, Ont.

Directors—O. E. Powley, W. G. Snider, Odessa, Ont.; Wm. B. Pringle, Napanee, Ont.; Benjamin, Ont.; Harry W. Caton, Bath, Ont., and Frank Switzer, Moscow, Ont.

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Have you tried Cream of Barley for breakfast. R. W. Kelly keeps it, also Cream of Wheat.

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YARKER.

Mrs. Charles Buck and children and Mrs. Myles Wilson have returned home after visiting friends in Campbellford.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon O'Brien and son spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Richardson.

Miss Bessie Smith, Enterprise, was a recent visitor at D. Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. Korah Lee and Evelyn spent a week-end at Ottawa recently.

Wilbert Wilson has purchased the Peter VanLuven property.

Archibald Carde has also disposed of his house and lot to H. Walker.

Mrs. J. T. Main spent a few days in Kingston recently.

All were sorry to hear of the recent deaths of Thomas Furrs, Colebrooks, and Mr. Brown, Wilton.

Vernon Cambridge, Toronto, spent a few days with his mother, Mrs. Hugh Cambridge.

Mrs. Down is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. O'Loughlin, Pontypool.

Mrs. A. Bingham is spending some time with her sister at Sydenham.

Mrs. Murphy was a recent visitor at Levi Fluke's.

Misses Helen and Norma Orr, Gananoque, were recent visitors at R. S. Bingham's.

Miss L. Babcock attended the funeral of the late Mr. Brown, Wilton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Connoly have returned home after spending two months in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilson spent a few days at Urban Wilson's, Moscow.

The dance in Richardson's hall was not very largely attended on account of the cold night.

John Tupah has been lord of the cook chute for a time.

Messrs. Gerald and Gerrard Dunn, Kingston, spent over Sunday under the parental roof.

Miss Ida Sleeth has returned home after visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Jackson.

The hockey game between Odessa and Yarker resulted in a win for the Yarker lads, the score being 2-0.

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From coast to coast Tanlac is known and honored and millions have taken it and pronounced it the greatest medicine of all times. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

TAMWORTH.

H. E. Thornton lost his home by fire on Wednesday morning last. The fire had such a start in the partition upstairs that in spite of the people's efforts the house could not be saved. The Thornton family have moved over Floyd's store.

The teachers and pupils of the continuation school held an enjoyable concert and reception in the assembly hall of the new wing of the school. After an excellent programme of speeches, dialogues and music, a geographical and musical contest was held. The evening closed with dainty refreshments served by the young ladies of the school.

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CAMDEN EAST

Miss Turner, Campbellford, addressed quite a number in the Methodist church in the interest of the W.M.S. After the meeting a Mission Circle was organized.

Mr. and Mrs. Orser, Gananoque, visited their daughter, Mrs. Harold Cunningham, and family, for several days.

Rev. Mr. Baker, Albert College, Belleville, occupied the Methodist pulpit on a recent Sunday morning. A large number were present to hear his eloquent sermon.

A euchre party and dance was given in the hall on Tuesday evening of last week.

Miss Helen Dickinson has returned home from Toronto after visiting friends there for a couple of weeks.

Several are on the sick list.

Mrs. John Skinner has returned home after spending a couple of weeks with her son and daughter at Watertown.

Mrs. Harold Cunningham had a quilting party on Tuesday afternoon of last week.

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BATH.

Mrs. Edward Wemp, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is slowly improving.

Miss Beatrice Armstrong and Miss Mary Davy, Napanee Collegiate Institute, spent a few days at their homes here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hawley are rejoicing over the arrival of a young son.

Mrs. Albert Storms, Odessa, has returned home after spending a few days with Mrs. Edward Wemp.

Thomas Lewis is spending some time at Watertown, N. Y.

Mrs. H. L. Bush has returned from visiting friends at Verona.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McGum, Enterprise, have returned home after visiting friends here for a few days.

Master Walter Hagerman had the misfortune to fall out of a sleigh and fracture his wrist.

Miss Lucretia Barriage and Ernest Whittaker were married at Kingston on Feb. 15th by Rev. S. S. Shibley.

Miss Carrie Doyle, Kingston, spent a few days with friends here recently.

Mrs. G. Hoselton attended the funeral of her brother-in-law at West Hall, N. Y.

Mrs. John Hill and children, Sillsville, spent a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William McLaughlin.

M. H. Mellow, D. H. Robinson and Charles W. Davy attended the hockey match at the Arena, Kingston, between the Kingston All-Stars and the Hamilton Tigers.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Thomas Ruttan, Sandhurst, was held in the Roman Catholic church here on Tuesday morning, Feb. 14th, by Rev. Father Lacey. Besides her husband she leaves two sons, William and Arthur, both of Sandhurst, and two daughters, Mrs. Donald White, and Mrs. Walter Rikley, both of this village.

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You get your money's worth when you buy Tanlac, because it is guaranteed. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

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ODESSA

William Dougherty recently met with a serious accident. He fell while working in his cheese factory and broke his ankle. Mr. Dougherty opened the factory a couple of weeks ago.

The Valentine box social held at the Methodist church by the Community Club was well attended and a very enjoyable time was spent.

The senior hockey team played an exhibition game at Yarker, the score being 2-1 in favor of Yarker.

The funeral of Mrs. Jas. Hegadorn was held from her late residence on Saturday, being placed in Violet vault to be interred in the family plot later.

The funeral of Mrs. Hillier was held from the home of her daughter, Mrs. B. Emmons. Rev. G. Nickle officiated. The remains were placed in Morven vault to await interment.

Mrs. Freeman, Sydenham, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lewis Snider.

Mrs. Ketcheson, of Belleville, spent a few days with her father, James Jeneys.

Miss Milling spent the week-end with friends in Toronto.

Stanley Fraser has returned from spending a couple of weeks with his son, Dr. L. M. Fraser, of Gananoque.

Captain Smith, who has been in charge of the Salvation Army for some time, has returned to her home in Toronto, owing to ill health.

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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

READY TO GO TO ALTAR

Entire Empire Interested in Marriage of Princess Mary.

Royal Wedding Official Order Says That Her Royal Highness the Bride Will Be Given Away by King George — Lavish Preparations Made for Notable Social Event.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—"Her Royal Highness, the Bride," is the way Princess Mary is described in the official order of ceremony for her wedding, which was published Sunday.

The carriage processions of Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary will precede that of the bride. Queen Alexandra will leave her home at Marlborough House with her suite at two minutes past eleven. One minute later Queen Mary will drive from Buckingham Palace.

With a Field Officers' escort of Life Guards, King George will start from the palace with the bride at 11.06, arriving at the west door of Westminster Abbey at 11.28, where the princess will be joined by her bridesmaids.

The dean and canons of Westminster and the Abbey choir will precede the bridal procession up the nave. During this procession, according to the official program, the princess will be "supported by her father." Her eight bridesmaids will be immediately behind her, with two ladies-in-waiting behind them.

King George will give away his daughter, and the Archbishop of Canterbury will perform the service, assisted by the Archbishop of York, and the dean and precentor of the abbey.

After the ceremony the register will be signed in the Edward the Confessor Chapel.

Viscount Lascelles is timed to reach the abbey with his groomsman at 11.15. After the service he will drive away first with his bride to Buckingham Palace, followed thither by the royal party and their guests.

The newspapers are flooded with details of the ceremonies. All of the papers print glowing tributes to Princess Mary and to the King and Queen. Notable among the comment is that of Sir Sydney Lee, celebrated historian, who is quoted:

"We rejoice to think that it is no foreign princeling who has won the hand and heart of our good King's fair daughter, but just an excellent English nobleman and gentleman. And when the time comes for the members of the royal family we hope that they will imitate the example of their sister and choose partners of their own nationality. That, if such a thing is possible, will make our royal family even more popular than it already is."

Analyzing the deep interest that all Great Britain is taking in the wedding of the princess, Sir Sydney points out that to most men and to nearly all women, "the most interesting and important than the Irish question, mutinous India, or England's intolerable taxation."

"And they are right," he continues, "for the wedding touches upon the elemental feelings that are more abiding than Cabinets, Parliaments and constitutions.

"Birth and death, and love and wedlock will go on though states decline and are forgotten—and outlast thrones and survive revolutions."

King George and Queen Mary were rehearsed Saturday in the parts they will take at the wedding. Shortly before noon their majesties arrived at the door of Westminster Abbey in a big limousine and were met by the dean.

They spent an hour in examination of the elaborate arrangements made for the accommodation of the great assemblage of wedding attendants and in being conducted through the positions they will take during the ceremony.

Hundreds of craftsmen and decorators have been busy for a fortnight in regaling Parliament Square, the end of Victoria street, the broad sanctuary of Whitehall, and the exterior of the abbey itself, for the great event.

From masts surrounded by gilt coronets fly large banners of the British national colors and flags of the Empire. Projecting across from the clipper side of the pillars flags of the heraldic lozenge of Princess Mary and the coat-of-arms of Viscount Lascelles' Christian name is shared apart, alternate with simple pillars twenty feet high topped with capitals carrying gilt ball beads. The head of these capitals are linked in the main nave by ropes of white floral garlands seven inches in diameter, carrying large gilt lilies. On each intermediate mast is an oval medallion bearing in relief the superimposed heads of the princess and the bridegroom-to-be. Draping the medallions are festoons of artificial roses and rose leaves, with sprays of button roses.

Inside the abbey rows of seats, twelve deep, have been erected on either side from the central aisle to the walls of the nave, extending almost to the sacrarium. These have been ingeniously built around the pillars and over the stalls. There are passages beneath, through which the wedding guests will proceed to the altar may pass through the central royal processions.

The order of ceremonial, prepared by the State Chamberlain, constitutes the official guide for the movements of all who participating in the wedding services. It specifies who shall occupy the dozen state carriages and the precedence of those composing the three royal processions. Officially, it is termed: "The ceremonial to be observed at the marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, daughter of Their Majesties the King and Queen, with Henry George Charles Viscount Lascelles, D.S.O."

It Measures Up in Tea Quality
100% of its Selling Cost
"ISLAND" TEA
"STANDARD" THE WORLD OVER
H275

The Wage Earner's Bank

EVERY wage earner should feel that his savings account, however small it may be, is welcomed at any branch of this Bank. The man or woman with a few dollars to deposit is afforded the same prompt and careful attention as the depositor with a large amount. It is our constant aim to extend to all our depositors every possible courtesy and service.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH - G. PATTEN CARR, Manager

Roblin Branch open Thursdays, Fridays, from Nov. 16, to April 30.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Napanee Driving Park Association will be held in the Secretary's office, Napanee, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 10th
at 7.30 p.m.

G. H. WILLIAMS, President.
J. L. BOYES, Secretary.
13-b

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Cynthia Jane Symonds, Deceased

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 46, and Amending Acts, that all persons having claims against the estate of Cynthia Jane Symonds, late of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased, who died on or about the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D., 1922, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Herrington, Warner & Grange, Napanee, Ontario, solicitors for John William Hamby, administrator of the estate of the said Cynthia Jane Symonds, deceased, on or before the 17th DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1922, their names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 17th day of March, A. D., 1922, the said administrator may proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claim or demands he shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for said Administrator.
Dated this 11th day of February, 1922.
11-d

LAND FOR SALE

The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada offers for sale by Public Tender the S½ of W ½ Lot 10 Con. 5, Ernestown Township, Lennox and Addington.

The terms of sale are 20 per cent. of purchase price in cash on acceptance of tender, the balance in not more than nine equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for 10 per cent. of the tender offered. This amount will be applied on the 20 per cent if the tender is accepted.

In the event of a tender of a returned soldier being accepted, no advances will be granted him for stock and equipment of permanent improvement under The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919.

Tenders will be opened MARCH 13th, 1922.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. If the land is not sold on the date above mentioned, the Board will be prepared to receive tenders to purchase until such time as it is finally disposed of.

Tenders should be in plain envelopes marked "Tender for the purchase of W ½ Lot 10, Ernestown," and addressed to

The District Superintendent,
SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD,
Toronto.

Dated at Toronto, this 13th day of February, 1922.
13-b

Painting Time !

Now is the time to brighten up the interior of your home, renovating furniture, etc. Martin-Senour Paints and Varnishes—quality par excellence. Prices lower at WILSON'S Hardware.

R. V. McLAUGHLIN, D.D.S., L.D.S.
Painless Extraction
Gas or Local Anaesthetic
'Phone 10 Napanee
11-3m

DR. G. H. HOLLINGSHEAD, D.C., Chiropractor
Consultation, Free.
Hours : 9 a.m. to 12 noon ; 1 p.m. till 6 p.m. ; 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Cor. Bridge and East Streets, NAPANEE

H. W. GALLAGHER
The People's Auctioneer
My experience in handling a large number of successful sales is at your service. I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.
List your sales with me.
H. W. GALLAGHER.
Phone 10 ring 1-3, Adolphustown.
11-3-m

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Large brick house and barn, apply to U. M. WILSON, Napanee. 5-tf

FOR SALE—Frame house and lot, on west end Water street. Apply R. Howie, Box 519, town. 4

WILL the party who found a sum of money on Friday last, return same to Mayor Graham. 12-tf

REGISTERED Yearling Shorthorn Bull for sale, and Chatham Incubator. Apply MARK HAWLEY, R. R. 7. 12-cb

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 12-tf

TO LET—Six room apartment, heated, all modern conveniences. Apply on premises to E. J. ROY, Dundas street. 11-tf

FOR SALE—General purpose horse weighing about 1200 lbs. Sound, true and well broke. Apply to PAUL & SMITH, Napanee. 'Phone 198. 12-c

HOUSE TO RENT—North half of double brick house on Robert Street. Newly papered and painted. Apply to JOHN A. CLIFF, 2 doors south of premises. 1-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS — Large, light, warm rooms, in new, strictly modern home. Apply to CLAYTON M. STEVENS, office 'phone, 104 ; residence 'phone, 345-J. 13-b

FOR SALE—6 acres, garden, in corporation. A Good frame house and barn. Good location. For quick sale, $2500.00. All kinds of farms, and houses in Napanee for sale. F. C. Bogart.

FREE KINDLING WOOD !

For a few days only we will deliver a bag of kindling wood FREE with each half cord of dry

HARD, MIXED OR SOFT CUT STOVE WOOD

Just what you need in the early morning when your coal fire is low.

Our wood is dry, and we give good measure.

CHAS. STEVENS CO'Y. LIMITED
OFFICE :
Opposite Bell Telephone Co.
'Phone 104.

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ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church.
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

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HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary. Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University,
OFFICE—Centre Street. PHONE 61

R. A. LEONARD, M. D., C. P. S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN, DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

BUY YOUR BUTTER WRAPPERS AT THIS OFFICE

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53. ROBT. LIGHT. 46tf

WOOD
Blocks, Cordwood, Hardwood Slabs, stove lengths or 4 ft.

Flour, Feed, Groceries, Salt.

S. CASEY DENISON,
CENTRE STREET, NORTH.
'Phone 101.

Unlucky Brides.

Most of the married women in Malekula, one of the largest islands of the New Hebrides, have two front teeth missing. They have been removed by the old women of the village. Instead of getting a wedding-ring, the unfortunate bride has her teeth knocked out.

Another quaint custom is that of winding a strong cord around the head of each baby-girl, in order to alter the shape of her head. The cord is wound over a piece of matting placed on the child's skull. The girl whose head is conical in shape will marry well; whilst should her parents have neglected the winding and her head be of normal shape, she will be likely to remain an old maid.

Substitute for Petrol.

A leading American chemical professor is confident that alcohol for driving automobiles could be manufactured from the moist vegetation of tropical jungles. The evidence was conclusive, he said, that the tropical sun has the power to store up energy in the form of cellulose. The annual production of alcohol from the nipa plant in the Philippines is now nearly three million gallons.

The Raining Breezes.

"Papa," said little Ethel, at dinner, "what makes your nose so red?"

"The east wind," replied her father, seriously.

Pushing the decanter along the table, the precocious girl said to her brother, "Please pass along to papa the east wind."

UPTONS PLEAD GUILTY TO MANSLAUGHTER

Frederick Bryant Pleads Not Guilty of Murder, and his case is Postponed until the Fall Owing to Illness of Erwood Upton.

The Beard murder trial which opened Tuesday afternoon last, in the supreme court, at Kingston, before Justice Riddell, took a sensational turn when A. B. Cunningham, acting for Erwood and Sherwood Upton, charged along with Fred Bryant, with the murder of Night Constable Richard A. Beard, at Napanee, early on the morning of August 28th last, withdrew their plea of "not guilty" to a charge of murder and entered a plea of "guilty" to a charge of manslaughter, and were remanded for sentence. They are at present serving a term of four years in the Portsmouth penitentiary, on a charge of burglary.

Erwood Upton is ill, and was unable to appear in court. Mr. Cunningham made the change in plea on behalf of Sherwood Upton, who was arraigned with Fred Bryant, and afterwards made a similar plea on behalf of Erwood Upton.

Court opened promptly at two o'clock, and the grand jury was immediately empanelled and at 2.30 o'clock the charges against the Uptons and the Bryants were handed over to the jury for consideration. At 4.35 p.m. the grand jury returned, finding a true bill in all charges. There were three charges against the Upton brothers—that of murdering Constable Richard A. Beard at Napanee on the morning of Aug. 28th last; attempting to break into Smith's jewellery store and with breaking into the garage of J. W. Robinson and stealing an auto on the same date, and the grand jury brought in a "true bill" in each case.

There were four charges against Bryant, that of murder, receiving stolen goods, attempting to break into Smith's jewellery store, and with breaking into the garage of J. W. Robinson and stealing a car, and in each case the grand jury brought in a "true bill."

PRISONERS ARRAIGNED

After the grand jury had reported to the court on its findings, Fred Bryant and Sherwood Upton were brought into the court, and perfect silence fell over the court room as the two youths, one a mere out of their teens, were ushered into the room. They were handcuffed to each other, and were escorted by Governor Dowker, Hawley, of the county jail, and Constable Garity. Although Sherwood Upton was brought through the "pen" where he and his brother Erwood Upton are serving a term of four years for burglary, he appeared in civilian clothes. Bryant was also in civilian clothes, as he has been confined in the county jail awaiting his trial. Both were well groomed and looked well in spite of their stay in custody. Sherwood Upton wore an overcoat, as he had to be brought from the "pen," but Bryant had such a short trip from the jail he did not require one.

As the prisoners were ordered to be arraigned Justice Riddell noticed that they were handcuffed, and gave orders that their bracelets taken off, stating that they could not be arraigned while handcuffed, and Governor Dowker slipped the irons off. Bryant appeared to be quite nervous over the ordeal, but Sherwood Upton was very cool and collected, and did not show the least sign of emotion, and all this in spite of the fact that every eye in the court room was focused on him and his companion.

Sherwood Upton was the first to be arraigned, and as the murder charge was read to him, he said "Not Guilty" in a very faint voice, and in about the same tone of voice he said "guilty" to the two other charges of attempting to break into Smith's jewellery store and entering the garage of J. W. Robinson and stealing a car.

Although showing signs of nervousness, Fred Bryant said "Not Guilty sir.", in a clear voice, when charged with murder, and on three other charges, that of attempting to break into Smith's jewellery store, breaking into the garage of J. W. Robinson and stealing a car, and with having received stolen goods, the accused also replied in a clear voice, "Not Guilty."

Bryant's wife and also his mother were in court, and the father of the Upton boys was also present.

ERWOOD UPTON ILL

W. S. Herrington, K.C., crown prosecutor, announced that he had received a communication from Warden Ponsford, of the Portsmouth penitentiary, and also a note from the penitentiary surgeon, Dr. W. G. Anglin, to the effect that Erwood Upton was ill, and that he would not be able to appear in court for several days.

Mr. Herrington added that he had sent a surgeon to the "pen" to make an independent examination of the prisoner in question, to see if he could attend the court.

Justice Riddle remarked that under a 5 per cent. rule of an act respecting such a case he could allow the prisoner to be absent.

Mr. Cunningham informed the court that he had sent his representative to the penitentiary for instructions in the case of Erwood Upton.

CHANGED THEIR PLEA

At this stage, Crown Prosecutor Herrington announced that Mr. Cunningham wished to speak on behalf of the Upton brothers.

Mr. Cunningham stated that he wished to withdraw the plea of Sherwood Upton of "Not Guilty" to the charge of murder and enter a plea of "guilty to that of manslaughter."

Mr. Herrington said that he had considered very carefully all the circumstances in connection with the case, and that he believed the cause of justice would be fulfilled in allowing the charge to be reduced to one of "manslaughter."

Justice Riddle remarked that he had not heard any of the evidence, but if the crown was ready to accept this charge, he too would agree to it.

Mr. Cunningham then made a similar plea for Erwood Upton as the one he made for Sherwood Upton and Justice Riddell remanded both the Uptons for sentence. It is quite probable that the sentence will be announced from Toronto shortly by Justice Riddell.

BRYANTS' CASE REMANDED

Mr. Herrington stated that owing to the illness of Erwood Upton it would likely be impossible for him to be brought as a witness, as the crown had intended, and on this account he would not like at the moment to say whether he could proceed with his evidence, but if it was the intention of the court to sit in the morning to make a final presentment to the grand jury, he would like some time to confer with the crown attorney and report.

Justice Riddell through out the suggestion that the case might be put off to a court to be held in April, but after further consideration, Mr. Herrington stated that he did not feel at liberty to proceed with the charges against Bryant, and asked that his case be laid over until the fall assizes.

Justice Riddell stated that in view of the illness of Erwood Upton, who would be regarded as a material witness, there was no reason why the case of Bryant could not be adjourned, and consented to have it go to trial at the fall assizes.

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FEEDING THE MARKET HOG

(Experimental Farm Notes)

Brood sows and boars of correct bacon type and with size and quality are necessary to produce good pigs. The condition of the sow and boar at breeding has much to do with the quality, strength and size of the coming litter. Proper feed and exercise outdoors is absolutely necessary for success with the pregnant sow. The correct feeding and exercising of the milking sow is one of the most important steps in making market hogs of the litter. These are steps in the making of a bacon hog aside from the actual market feeding of the pigs after weaning, but the proper appreciation of their importance is absolutely essential.

FEEDING THE WEANING PIG

There are thousands of little pigs from the best of breeding stock ruined annually through improper or overfeeding from weaning time to three months of age. Overfeeding at this stage makes a short, fat, dumpy, poor quality hog finished before he is big enough and liable to crippling.

Start the little pig at 4 or 5 weeks of age with a creep or separate pen to feed in. Feed middlings, mixing small quantities at a time with sweet skim milk. This gets the little pig grading and prepared for weaning. Scattering a few handsful of good plump, whole oats in the litter is good practice. After weaning is the critical time. The following is a good ration for the weaned pig : oats (either fine-ly ground well filled oats, feeding oatmeal, or better still, ground hulless oats), 50 lbs., middlings 25 lbs., shorts 25 lbs., ground flax or linseed meal 5 lbs., tankage 5 lbs. This may be varied by providing that the crude fibre in the mixture is kept low, and the fat content fairly high. For the two or three months pig of 50 lbs. feed a pound or so of the mixture daily. Soak for 12 to 24 hours beforehand. Feed with 5 lbs of skim milk daily. After the pig is well over weaning the pigs may be fed better soured (not decomposed).

Feed it soured all the time thereafter. Do not occasionally change back to sweet milk. Buttermilk is excellent, probably the best milk by-product for the pig over 3 months.

Here are the three fundamentals in successfully feeding the weaning pig : 1. Keep him hungry. Have him squealing for his rations an hour before they are due. 2. Keep his pen clean, but see that the bottom of his trough is the cleanest part of his pen. 3. See that he gets exercise, outdoors in the summer, or in a well bedded pen or shed in the winter or early spring.

From three to four months use a mixture of oats 50 lbs., shorts 50 lbs., middlings 25 lbs., corn or barley 25 lbs., linseed meal 5 per cent., or equal parts of oats shorts and barley with milk or tankage. From four to five months a mixture of oats, shorts and barley or corn, equal parts with 5 per cent. oil meal. For the finish the corn or barley may be increased either by feeding whole or adding to the ground meal mixture.

GENERAL RULES

1. Do not overfeed in an effort to finish a pig in record time.

2. Where milk is not available tankage may be fed 3 per cent. to 10 per cent, depending on the pig's age. Best results are obtained by feeding it in self-feeder.

3. Green feed, either cut or pasture, is a meal saver in summer. Rape roots (mangel) are a wonderful help to the winter fattened pig.

4. If a prime bacon hog is desired, stick to a ration that will grow bone and frame for the greater part of the pig's life. Don't use much corn until the last two months.

G. B. ROTHWELL,
Dominion Animal Husbandman.

Nature intended that you should eat what you want. You can do it if you take Tanlac. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SPRING ASSIZES

The Spring Assizes of the Supreme Court of Ontario opened at the Court House on Tuesday last, at 1 o'clock p.m., before His Lordship Mr. Justice Logie.

The court room was filled to capacity long before the opening hour arrived, many not having heard that the murder trial had been transferred to Kingston.

The proceedings at this court were extremely short, most of the time being taken up in calling the roll for the Grand Jury and the Petit Jury.

The case against M. Maker occupied about five minutes, and that of Mrs. McQuaig against Perry and Wallace a similar amount of time.

The case against Maker was that he and Roy Wagar conspired to commit an indictable offence, that of arson, the allegation being that Maker offered Wagar and Thos. M. Walker a sum of money to burn down Wonderland Manor.

The case of McQuaig vs. Perry and Wallace, was one seeking damages for the death of plaintiff's husband, supposed to be due to defective electrical wiring.

After the Grand Jury had been called and sworn in W. A. Grange, Crown Prosecutor in the case of Rex vs. Maker, asked that His Lordship charge the Grand Jury to bring in no bill, as the Crown did not consider they were warranted in going on with the case.

In addressing the Grand Jury, His Lordship asked them to bring in no bill against Maker, explaining that, while this was an unusual proceeding, there was no reason why the parties could not be brought before the court again, should anything transpire that would warrant it in the case. W. A. Grange, Crown Counsel ; J. E. Madden and E. Gus Porter for Maker ; J. M. Simpson for Wagar.

There being no other business of a criminal nature to come before the court, the Petit Jury was called and immediately discharged.

Before calling the McQuaig case, His Lordship requested Counsel for the plaintiff and defence to meet him in his chambers, which was done.

Upon court resuming, His Lordship announced that the above case had been settled, and adjourned court.

The settlement in the McQuaig case, we understand, was brought about by His Lordship suggesting to the defendants that while they might not be legally liable, it would be an act of charity for them to give the plaintiff, who is now a widow, a sum of money and settle the case if possible, which was done, the sum involved being $500.00.

Mr. Carnew, of Belleville, acted for plaintiff ; J. E. Madden, W. A. Grange, and E. Gus Porter for defendants.

GRAND JURY

W. C. Loyst, foreman ; John B. Allison, Samuel Brown, Elijah Buck, Patrick Gleeson, Geo. Hawley, Wm. J. McConnell, Chester Parks, James Richardson, Geo Rile, Nelson Sills, Victor Wagar, Coleman Wartman.

PETIT JURY

Arthur Alkenbrack, Alex. Allen, A. W. Allison, Harvey Amey, C. A. Bell, George Bird, Arthur Bogart, C. D. Brown, Stanley Brown, R. Z. Bush, W. H. Campbell, A. A. Connoly, A. L. Dafoe, J. H. Derry, Aaron Derry, Harold Dillenbeck, Douglas Doller, Arthur Drumgold, Harold Dupree, J. R. Frink, Albert Griggs, W. H. Herman, Thos. G. Hinch, Robert Kirkpatrick, James A. Lacey, Karl Martin, E. B. Miller, H. C. W. Miller, Jas. W. Murphy, John McAlister, Henry Oliver, Peter Perry, Gary Provins, C. F. Purcell, Elmore Raymond, William Ramsay, Arthur Rooks, E. A. Salsbury, Ernest Sharp, Fred Sharp, Wm. H. Simpson, Stewart Storring, C. Switzer, Casper Thompson, Floyd Vannest, Edmund L. Way, Stanley Wheeler, Frank Karlich.

MASQUERADE CARNIVAL

From far and near came skaters last Tuesday night to help boost the carnival at the Arena. Not only were those in costume present, but the grand stand was filled with onlookers that were there to see the fun, and to laugh at the many weird sights—faces of those taking part in the carnival.

It was a success from the moment that the judges took their places on the centre of the ice, due to management of the committee, and the handsome prizes given by the local dealers.

To add to this success the Citizens' Band turned out and played excellent music for the different events.

After the carnival the rink manager allowed all to skate on till 10.30, after which all went home more than satisfied with an enjoyable evening.

Following is the list of prize winners :

Boys race, under 12 years—Dave Stinson, Ralph Wilson.

Girls' race, under 12 years—Miss D. Lucas, Miss M. Thompson.

Boy Scout race, open to Scouts—Don Huyck, Wm. Coates.

Hurdle race, open—Roy Walker, Clif. Cowle.

Ladies' race, over 12 years—Miss Y. McGraw, Miss I. Garrison.

Fancy costume, boys under 12 years—Chas. Walters, Ralph Wilson.

Fancy Costume, girls under 12 years—Miss M. Garrison, Miss D. Wilson.

Fancy costume, boys 12 to 16 years—Earl Sweet, Archie Wilson.

Fancy costume, girls 12 to 16 years—Miss H. Daly, Miss M. Hill.

Comic costume, open—The Misses Faulk, as "Gold Dust Dust Twins."

Fancy costume, lady—Miss Joy Patterson, Miss Neva Switzer.

Fancy costume, gent—Mr. Herb Holder, Mr. L. Graham.

Best gent skating alone—Mr. W. Ballance.

Best lady skating alone—Mrs. Plumer.

Best mixed couple in costume—D. W. Killorin, Miss Julia Pybus.

SIMPLE TALK ON SCOUTING

WHAT SCOUTING IS AND DOES

Scouting is character-forming, recreation education, carried on to a large extent in the great healthy school of the out-of-doors. It develops the spirit and habit of resourcefulness, and of cheerfully facing difficulties. Those were qualities of the Canadian pioneer, and embodied in their descendants, have given us a large number of the great names of Canadian history.

IT MEETS THE BOYS' CRAVING FOR ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE.

Recalling your own boyhood; do you remember how in your reading, your play, your dreaming, you loved to imagine yourself a great warrior ? a discoverer and adventurer ? a hunter in the jungles of Africa ? a knight, rescuing the weak—and beautiful—and punishing the evil-doer ?

The boy of to-day dreams the same dreams. Especially in Canada does he love to imagine himself a pioneer back-woodsman ; an Indian ; a plainsman ; log-house or wigwam building, hunting, tracking, riding bucking bronchos.

SCOUTING SATISFIES THIS LOVE OF ROMANCE—AN OUTLET FOR SUPERFLUOUS ENERGY.

Every normal boy must find some outlet for his super-abundance of animal energy. Like the healthy puppy, he must race, and chase, and struggle with his fellows.

SCOUTING PROVIDES THE OUTLET, AND CONTROLS IT.

THE GANG PROBLEM.—He loves to form and play in gangs.

SCOUTING MEETS THIS SAFELY.

PUBLIC SERVICE—The normal boy is keenly, enthusiastically willing to do public service where it is directed and organized.

SCOUTING BRINGS THE OPPORTUNITY AND RECOGNITION.

HOW IT IS DONE—All of which ends Scouting realizes, not through a code of don'ts, or a code of regulations applied from without, but from working from within ; by providing natural, attractive, but directed channels of activity for the boy's own impulses, in the following of which his character is shaped towards its best possibilities as efficient manhood and citizenship.

(Continued next week).

Fire-Walkers of Fiji.

The daring feats of the fire-walkers of Fiji have hitherto been wrapped in mystery, but at last an explanation of the trick has been given by Major W. A. Chapple, who has written a book on the subject.

Fiji is an island in the Pacific Ocean, and the only place where fire-walking is known. The natives dig a wide pit, which is filled with alternate layers of wood and big flat stones. Fire is applied to the wood, and when the stones are red-hot and blazing logs are pulled away and the stones placed round the edge of the pit in a circle. The natives then form a line and walk rapidly over the hot stones in their bare feet.

Major Chapple examined some of the men and found that their feet were neither burnt nor even hot. The explanation is that the foot is never in contact with the red-hot stone sufficiently long to dry up the natural moisture and burn the skin.

King Edward was persuaded on one occasion to put his finger into a bowl of molten lead. If the finger is moistened and withdrawn quickly, it will not be burnt, since the steam generated around the finger forms a buffer of vapor, and the finger does not come into contact with the boiling metal.

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OBSERVING THE ENGLISH.

Characteristics Are Described by an American Writer.

As a preacher in London during and after the war an American minister—Mr. Joseph Fort Newton—made a study of English national characteristics, and of some of the public men of Britain, with a shrewd and kindly vision which is recorded in the Atlantic Monthly. One of his interesting portraits is of the Prime Minister, who spoke at the City Temple, London. As the audience was manifestly unsympathetic, if not hostile, it was arranged that he should enter the pulpit during the singing of a hymn.

"As soon as he rose to speak—his stout body balanced on tiny, dwarf-like legs—the hecklers began a machine-gun fire of questions," says Mr. Fort Newton, "and it looked as if we were in for a war of wits. The English heckler is a joy. He does not deal in slang phrases, but aims his dart straight at the target. In ten minutes the Prime Minister had his audience standing and cheering up their hats. It was pure magic. I felt the force of it. But after it was over and I had time to think it through, I found that he had said almost nothing. His genius just now seems to consist in finding a way out of one tight corner to another, following a zig-zag course.

"Ever and again one hears rumors of a revolution in England in which things will be turned upside down. One might be more alarmed, but for the fact that the revolution has already taken place. The old England has gone, taking with it much that was lovely and fair; a new England is here—new in spirit, in vision, in outlook—not only changing in temper, but actually changing hands. As the Napoleonic wars ended the aristocratic epoch and brought the middle class to the fore, so the great war has ended the rule of the middle class and will bring the man down under to the top. Of course, as to outward appearance, the aristocratic and middle classes still rule; but their ideas do not rule.

"There will be no violent upheaval in England; the genius of the British mind—a practical mysticism, so to name it, though the practicality is often more manifest than the mysticism—will not let it be so. Again and again I have seen them drawn up in battle-array, ready to fight to a finish—then, the next moment, they begin to parley, to give and take; and, finally, they compromise, each getting something and nobody getting all he asked."

Castle of Oakham.

Before embarking for India the Prince of Wales visited the castle of Oakham in Rutland. And following an old tradition he had to pay the tithe. This tradition, over three hundred years old, is one of the most curious. It imposes upon the visitor of note—for whom alone the gates are opened—the obligation to offer a horseshoe. The Prince of Wales did not ignore this custom. His horseshoe was placed above the first that figured in the collection, and which was received from the hands of Queen Elizabeth.

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A Wizard in Words

When, at the Arms Conference recently, Mr. Balfour finished his generous and sympathetic reply to Premier Briand's defence of French military policy, a little man, sitting alone at a small table within the hollow square formed by the green baize council board, sprang to his feet and put into French in eleven minutes what it had taken the British statesman more than twenty to say in English.

The translation ended, Mr. Balfour leaned over to his neighbor, Secretary Hughes, and murmured a bit ruefully:

"That's the speech I ought to have made."

Presumably he meant that the translator's utterance had been more compact, brisker and less hesitant than the original discourse, which had been delivered in that stumbling, almost stuttering style characteristic of the very convincing orator of Britain's veteran envoy.

In any case, no higher tribute could have been paid the man who, in the capacity of official interpreter to the conference, has revealed himself as the most valuable medium for the transmutation of diplomatic eloquence from one tongue to another ever beheld in the polyglot crucible that is America.

This philosophers' stone of the spoken word is M. Gustave Henri Camerlynck, fellow of the College of France and interpreter general for the Allies' Supreme Council and the League of Nations as well as for the conference of Washington. In that role he has attracted more attention since his arrival in the United States with the French delegation than any save the half-dozen principal actors in President Harding's big show is a mild statement of objective fact.

In one sense, M. Camerlynck is the most important figure at the conference. Charged as he is with translating, either from English into French or vice-versa, every word that is spoken by the plenipotentiaries in Continental Memorial Hall, he forms an essential link between the English-speaking and French-speaking groups. Were he to slip, were his translation to be faulty, that link temporarily would be broken, and even a temporary break in the delegates' common understanding might have disastrous consequences.

The Camerlynck method is simplicity itself. He jots down every word addressed to the conference in shorthand, using a phonetic system of his own invention, developed by experience at diplomatic interpretation. When the speaker has finished, M. Camerlynck at a signal from the chairman, Mr. Hughes, or Mr. Balfour, a running translation of his notes, which he has taken in the language of the original utterance.

There is nothing remarkable about this, of course. The remarkable part of the performance lies in the fact that M. Camerlynck not only reproduces the orator's words promptly in another language as fast or faster than they have been spoken originally, but he does it with all the points emphasized by the delegates and in many cases to use the same gestures the delegate has used.

Moreover—and this is the unprecedented feature in M. Camerlynck's past career and in the history of diplomatic assemblies—he is as skillful and accurate in translating French into English as he is at turning English into his own language. Invariably hitherto there have been two interpreters for this job—an English-French one and a French-English one. In its preparations for the conference, however, the American Government forgot about interpreters, and so M. Camerlynck, who had come from Paris merely to interpret for M. Briand and his colleagues of the French delegation was pressed into service to do the work of two.

It is not exaggeration to say that this little French savant has surprised—for such he is when not engaged in helping to arrange the affairs of nations — has a more intimate knowledge of diplomatic doings since the war than any of the statesmen assembled at Washington. He is the only person at the conference who has participated in every diplomatic gathering from the Paris Peace Conference to the present deliberations—and the only one, too, whose deeds have escaped criticism, either foreign or domestic. No matter how strained relations between plenipotentiaries may become, Camerlynck remains everybody's friend, and retains everybody's admiration.

"M. Camerlynck, I shall undoubtedly meet you in heaven," Mr. Balfour exclaimed when he first encountered the king of interpreters at Washington — having left him a month or so before at Geneva.

"I drink to the health of our common victim!" was Premier Briand's toast at the farewell luncheon he gave to the heads of all the delegations. And the distinguished representatives of the foremost powers in the world with one accord raised their glasses to M. Camerlynck.

A Pipe Arch Bridge.

An engineering curiosity, said to have only one parallel in Europe, is the pipe arch bridge over the Sudbury river, which carries Boston's water supply. The span is eighty feet, and the steel pipe, seven and one-half feet in diameter, rises five and a half feet above the horizontal at the center. The pressure on the abutments when the pipe is filled with water is by great skill resisted by a mass of concrete forty feet thick behind each abutment. Across the curved top runs a handrailed foot bridge. The shell of the pipe in the arched portion is five-eighths of an inch in thickness.

FORESTS OF NORTHLAND.

Trees That Grow Near the Arctic Regions.

From Fort Smith, which is the natural gateway of the North, timber can be seen growing on nearly all the islands of any size and on both banks of the river system to the Pherson, within the Arctic Circle. As one goes farther north, it is observed they dwindle in size and quantity. The greater part of this timbered area is composed of spruce, tamarac, jack pine, poplar, larch, birch, willow. As far as can be observed these woods extend back two or three miles on each side of the rivers and are of good size and in commercial quantities.

In the Mackenzie district white and black spruce attain a height of 80 to 100 feet, and in the majority of cases, are straight and furnish at least two logs to a tree of good size. Below Fort Smith, during the summer of 1921, in an area of about a square mile two hundred logs to the cut, averaging forty feet long and ten to eighteen inches in diameter. Spruce is found extending across the but generally, the groups are large. Annual rings numbering one hundred were quite common. This timber, protected from forest fires should be enough to meet the requirements of the country for many years, although its export as pulpwood should be restricted. The ground is a light mold with sandy sub-soil including many swamp areas. In the valleys especially the white spruce attains its full development in size and quantity. The lower half of the Slave River is well wooded in this respect. The bark of the spruce is used as roofing for log cabins.

Jack pine is a purely Canadian tree having its southern limit in New Brunswick and extending across the country through the Northwest to Alaska. This tree attains the height of 100 feet, but not generally. The further north its extension the smaller it becomes—finally decreasing into scrub. It is not well adapted to lumber, but is highly valuable for telegraph poles, railway ties and fuel. It is very prolific and whole areas of it are seen in the Mackenzie district. Jack pine disappears entirely north of Bear River.

The poplar really constitutes the forests of the Territories, in many places. It is found in conjunction with other trees wherever they grow. The balsam poplar inhabits the entire length of Mackenzie waterways, assuming its greatest size on the Athabaska, Slave, Peace and Liard rivers. Below Simpson it gradually dies out and is of inferior size. Its wood has been used in the building of log dwellings, but is better adapted for fuel, or pulp.

A great enemy of the Northwest forest is fire. In most cases these fires are caused by pure carelessness on the part of the trapper, Indian or traveller, who in camping on the edge of timber, chum and think of himself and born with Mark Twain!

"Mark Twain! Was that Mark Twain! Oh, go after him, go after him! Bring him to me quick, tell him—oh, what can you tell him?" But it was not until years later that Mark Twain was told.

Census of 2,500 B.C.

When and where were the first census taken? It is said that there was a census taken in the year before 3,800 B.C. in connection with a complete system of fiscal control. There are at the British Museum fragments of the earliest census-roll in Babylonia in the form of a part of 30,000 tablets dated about 2,500 to 2,360 B.C. These tablets deal with the administration of the people property, with agriculture, stock raising, and the produce of farms and gardens. In 1017 B.C. Joab was directed by King David to go through all the tribes of Israel from Dan to Beersheba and to number the people. "Joab's census," said Mr. W. P. Vivian, the Registrar-General, in the course of a recent address, "gave the number of men of Judah and Israel, 'who drew the sword' in one case at 1,300,000, and another at 1,570,000, but the first figure was stated to be incomplete, for after numbering for nine months and twenty days, Joab 'finished not, because there fell wrath for it against Israel.' This account of the Divine anger against numbering is a measure of the people exercised, it is believed, a powerful deterrent upon the people of the Middle Ages from receiving the institution of census-taking." Mr. Vivian added that in England there were inquiries for special purposes from time to time. For example, a subsidy of £400 was granted by the county by county, in the reign of Edward III., from which it was estimated that the total population at that time was 2,252,000.

Beethoven and the Baron.

Beethoven was a bad tenant. During the thirty-five years he spent in Vienna he lived in twenty-eight different houses. Where he was living just 100 years ago the most diligent of antiquarians is unable to determine. It is said that the longest he ever lived in one place was from 1810 to 1815. The explanation of this protracted stay is easy. Baron Pasquali, his landlord, understood him and appreciated him. Beethoven, enraged because some wine was only lukewarm, would move out, but the baron always refused to show a "To Let" sign, saying in his affable way, "Ah, he'll come back." And the creator of nine symphonies did, until Pasquali died.

Zurich.

Zurich was formerly called the Athens of Switzerland from the number of Protestant refugees who resorted thither and inundated Europe with their works on conformal divinity. Coverdale's Bible was printed at Zurich in 1535.

French Decorations.

Military honors and decorations are held by more men in France than in any other country in the world.

Mark Twain's Night Out

It was in the early dark of a winter's night, Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich tells us in "Crowding Memories," that Mr. Aldrich came home with an unusual guest clothed in a coat of sealskin and wearing a sealskin cap well down over his ears.

When the guest spoke Mrs. Aldrich was convinced that he had looked too long upon the cup when it was red. The gentleman showed marked disinclination to stand upright, and though he did not exactly stammer he had difficulty with his speech—a difficulty we had placed a period. His sentences were whimsical, and host and guest laughed loudly and often.

The hostess happened to be in the hall when they entered. Obviously something very amusing was being said, interrupted for a moment by the words of introduction, "My wife"; then the gay laughter continued, dying down for a minute, only to start up again. There was no intimation as to the name of the strange-looking person. The party of three adjourned to the dining-room, by the genial warmth of the blazing fire Mr. Aldrich vainly sought to dispel the frosty atmosphere. But in spite of his efforts the gay laughter waned as the influence of the "wet blanket" became more perceptible; the holder of it sat mute and unresponsive to laughter or jest.

When the hands of the clock pointed to the usual dinner hour no maid appeared with the announcement that dinner was served; nor was there any answering notice to the eye that looked at the mistress of the feast and then at the clock. Then the strange guest arose, and said he would go. The adieus were made and accepted—by one with icy stiffness, by the other with an effort to make atonement for by an exuberant cordiality as he escorted his guest to the door.

On his return to the library he asked with unwonted sternness why the dinner was three-quarters of an hour late, and why the guest had not been asked to stay. His answer was hysterical tears, and in his bewilderment he heard, "How could you have been so blind as not to see condition to your home to sit at your table, and to meet your wife? Why, he was so intoxicated he could not stand straight; he stammered in his speech—"

With those words the tangled knot was cut. Quickly the answer came, "Why, dear, did you not know who he was? What you thought the result of too much wine was the natural manner, charming, of himself and born with Mark Twain!

"Mark Twain! Was that Mark Twain! Oh, go after him, go after him! Bring him to me quick, tell him—oh, what can you tell him?" But it was not until years later that Mark Twain was told.

Census of 2,500 B.C.

When and where were the first census taken? It is said that there was a census taken in the year before 3,800 B.C. in connection with a complete system of fiscal control. There are at the British Museum fragments of the earliest census-roll in Babylonia in the form of a part of 30,000 tablets dated about 2,500 to 2,360 B.C. These tablets deal with the administration of the people property, with agriculture, stock raising, and the produce of farms and gardens. In 1017 B.C. Joab was directed by King David to go through all the tribes of Israel from Dan to Beersheba and to number the people. "Joab's census," said Mr. W. P. Vivian, the Registrar-General, in the course of a recent address, "gave the number of men of Judah and Israel, 'who drew the sword' in one case at 1,300,000, and another at 1,570,000, but the first figure was stated to be incomplete, for after numbering for nine months and twenty days, Joab 'finished not, because there fell wrath for it against Israel.' This account of the Divine anger against numbering is a measure of the people exercised, it is believed, a powerful deterrent upon the people of the Middle Ages from receiving the institution of census-taking." Mr. Vivian added that in England there were inquiries for special purposes from time to time. For example, a subsidy of £400 was granted by the county by county, in the reign of Edward III., from which it was estimated that the total population at that time was 2,252,000.

Beethoven and the Baron.

Beethoven was a bad tenant. During the thirty-five years he spent in Vienna he lived in twenty-eight different houses. Where he was living just 100 years ago the most diligent of antiquarians is unable to determine. It is said that the longest he ever lived in one place was from 1810 to 1815. The explanation of this protracted stay is easy. Baron Pasquali, his landlord, understood him and appreciated him. Beethoven, enraged because some wine was only lukewarm, would move out, but the baron always refused to show a "To Let" sign, saying in his affable way, "Ah, he'll come back." And the creator of nine symphonies did, until Pasquali died.

Zurich.

Zurich was formerly called the Athens of Switzerland from the number of Protestant refugees who resorted thither and inundated Europe with their works on conformal divinity. Coverdale's Bible was printed at Zurich in 1535.

French Decorations.

Military honors and decorations are held by more men in France than in any other country in the world.

A MARRIAGE MIX-UP.

Old Law Existing In Quebec Will Cause Trouble.

Because a law passed in the year 1829, providing that only clergymen who are British subjects may perform marriage ceremonies in the Province of Quebec, was never amended, thousands of people in the province who were married in good faith before clergymen, are not legally wedded. Remedial legislation, it is understood, will be put through the Legislature to deal with the situation.

In 1829, Quebec was known as Lower Canada and was governed by the Constitutional Act of 1791. When Confederation came in 1867, no change was made in the statute regarding marriage. Since that time nobody has ever bothered about the matter, until a few days ago, when matters were brought to a head by a Unitarian clergyman in Montreal being refused a register for 1922 because he "was not a British subject." Quebec was immediately communicated with, and the situation is now to be dealt with by the Government. The officials who refused the Unitarian clergyman said that they did so on instructions from Charles Lanctot, Registration Assistant Attorney-General of the province, who was obliged to interpret the law from a legal standpoint. The law applies to Protestants as well as Roman Catholics.

It is locally declared that chief interest in the situation which has arisen will be felt among those of Protestant and Jewish faiths. So far the Baptists appear to be the only people who are absolutely immune from the resurrection of this old statute, for a law was passed in 1915 making it legal for Baptist ministers to perform marriage ceremonies whether they were British citizens or not.

The Significance of French.

Strangers visiting the Canadian Parliament when in session sometimes express surprise when they hear Members speaking in French. They fail to appreciate the fact that this is a tribute to the comprehensiveness of British rule. After the cession of New France to Britain the language and laws of the new subjects of the latter were religiously preserved with results which are seen to-day in unity and good will, despite the efforts of a few mischievous agitators. And the objectors are probably not aware that the use of the French language in the British Parliament has prevailed to a certain extent since the Norman conquest. Bills are still assented to in the words: "Le Roy se veult"; private bills "Soit fait comme il est desire." In the case of subsidies the form is very significant. It runs "Le Roy remercie ses loyanx sujets, accepte leur benevolence et ainsi le veult." And to-day the Canadian Commons are told the same thing in the same words and probably give no thought to the fact that the word "benevolence" is a survival of the days when grants for public and other needs were often wrung from them by kings on war-like errands bent. It is a sign of the conservative trend of the British mind that the French form is still adhered to in Parliament. More than once efforts have been made to abolish it. In 1876 an attempt to do so was flatly voted down by 130 to 14. French was used in judicial proceedings in Britain, as it is now in part of Canada to-day.

Leave for Mexico.

To locate on land purchased at Durango, Mexico, approximately 1,000 Mennonites from Southern Manitoba and Western Ontario district, Saskatchewan, will leave early this spring. Officials of several Canadian and United States railway companies conferred with Mennonite and Swift Current recently, where it was decided that about 1,000 old colony Mennonites would leave in detachments in Manitoba and 500 from Wymark, near Swift Current.

The school policies of the Western Provinces are responsible for the Mennonites leaving, and rumors of their departure from Canada have been rife for the past two years. This is due to the decision of the Provincial officers, they have decided definitely. They have purchased 200,000 acres of land in Mexico, upon which $500,000 has been paid.

Susan's Secret.

Susan had been put out to service, and her mistress liked the rosy face of the young girl. One day Susan was sent on an errand to town. She was longer than usual; and her mistress stood in the porch as she came through the lane. Susan was happy, and her mistress said: "Why, Susan, what a rosy, happy face you have to-day! You look as if the dew had kissed you." Susan dropped her eyelids, and murmured, "Indeed, ma'am, but that wasn't his name!"

A Fast Talker.

Agnes MacPhail, Canada's first woman M.P., won't be lonesome down at Ottawa, but it will be interesting to see if the Hansard reporters will be able to keep up with her rate of speech. They say she is worse than R. B. Bennett, and that's going some!

Was 100 Years Old.

Mrs. W. Gibson, of Marshfield, P.E.I., died on Jan. 29th at the age of 100 years and eleven months. For a lady who had passed the century mark her eyesight and hearing were remarkably good. During the war she knitted eighty pairs of socks for soldiers.

Step-father.

Mother—Listen, Joseph. The minister found that a poor little waif had been left on his doorstep, and he's adopted him, and is going to give him a home."

Joseph—"Oh, mother, does that make the minister a step-father?"

WILL IRRIGATE DESERT

GREAT PROJECT PLANNED FOR HEART OF AFRICA.

Author of Scheme Believes That Vast Areas of the Kalahari Desert Can Be Reclaimed So as to Make 10,000 Square Miles of Productive Earth From Arid Plains.

One of the greatest reclamation projects the world has ever seen is planned for the heart of Africa. It is nothing less than the irrigation of a desert.

The author of the plan, now before the African governing authorities, is Prof. E. B. L. Schwartz, and his design is to reclaim vast areas of the Kalahari Desert. Streams draining this arid region are to be dammed and a large shallow lake created, irrigating 10,000 miles of potentially productive territory between the Zambesi and Orange rivers, considered to be among the most promising land in the whole of Southern Africa.

Prof. Schwartz has recently been answering the critics of the project, the chief objection being that the evaporation from the large surface of the proposed artificial lake would be so great that it would absorb a very large proportion of the water. To the critics, however, admit the the urgent necessity of arresting the process of desiccation which is steadily increasing over the whole region between the uplands of South and West Africa protectorate on the north to the Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia on the east.

The Kalahari Desert covers fully 120,000 square miles and is part of the immense inner tableland of South Africa, with an average elevation of 3,000 feet. It is often called "the Southern Sahara" and like the great desert of the north is arid and scored by the beds of dried-up rivers.

The soil, however, is different from that of the Sahara. Red sand is on the surface, but occasionally limestone overlies shale and conglomerates. The Kalahari has been likened to an ocean, the ground being undulating like the ocean at times of heavy swell. The crests of the waves are represented by sand dunes, rising from thirty to one hundred feet. There are also mud flats, which form small brackish lakes after heavy rain. A tough, un-bleached grass, growing knee-high in tufts at intervals of fifteen inches, covers the dunes.

Next to the lack of water the deserts chief characteristics are the tuberous and herbaccous-plants and the large number of big game. Of the plants watermelons, bitter and sweet, abound, the former being a beast; while the game includes elephant, giraffe, eland, lion, leopard, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, buffalo, zebra, quagga, kudu, gnu, and other kinds of antelope, baboon, and ostrich.

The Kalahari is the home of wandering Bushmen who live off the game, killing their prey with poisoned arrows. Along the western border dwell Hottentots, who are cattle owners. The great bulk of the desert's ithabitants, however, are the Ba-Kalahari, the oldest of the Bechuana stock, who are pastoral and agriculturists, who cultivate carefully the meagre produce of their difficult gardens, and rear small herds of goats. They have been described as grave and morose.

One curious thing may be related as pointing the need and importance of the work Prof. Schwartz has undertaken. Where there is no running stream or open well, and the natives desire water, they tie a long bunch of grass to a reed about twen feet long, and insert the end of the reed, with the grass, in a hole dug at a spot where water is known to exist underground. The damp sand being rammed down firmly around it.

An ostrich eggshell, the usual water vessel, is placed on the ground aboveside. Then the water-drawer, usually a woman, sucks up the water through the reed, cleverly squirting it into the adjacent eggshell, through another reed, which has one end in which is in her mouth, and the other in the shell. Prof. Schwartz believes the time is not far distant when the people of Dark Continent will be brought measurably within the control of civilization, and argues the Kalahari project as a beginning. Scientific methods applied to the unproductive portions of the earth's surface.

Napoleon's Original Tomb.

Napoleon's original tomb at St. Helena has fallen into a sad state of disrepair since the body was removed in state to the Invalides in Paris eighty-one years ago, according to a letter received from a recent visitor to that remote island. "I walked for five and one-half miles uphill to Longwood, Napoleon's old home," the writer says, "and inspected his much-neglected tomb, which is down in a deep corner of a damp valley—just a slab covered with dirty whitewash—no inscription whatever. The grass around was unkept, and I turned away disgusted. Only in Dublin have I seen such a neglected spot. Twenty years ago Napoleon's body was removed to whom the old tomb had belonged."

Tree Surgery.

Any one who is familiar with the use of a gouge and a mallet, a saw and a paint brush, can undertake the simpler kinds of tree surgery. Prompt treatment of breaks is the surest and most economical way of preventing disease and decay, and all wounds made in repair work should be cleanly cut, sterilized, and protected from infection as carefully as similar wounds are treated in animal surgery, and for the same reason.

HATE THEIR NAMES.

Some English Towns Want to Be Re-Christened.

It was reported recently that Bugsworth, in Derbyshire, England, had exchanged its ugly-sounding name for the more pleasing title of Buxworth. The announcement which proved not to have been founded on fact, arose out of an agitation which had for its Re-Christened.

It was reported recently that Bugsworth, in Derbyshire, England, had exchanged its ugly-sounding name for the more pleasing title of Buxworth. The announcement which proved not to have been founded on fact, arose out of an agitation which had for its Re-Christened.

A similar agitation was raised a few years ago in respect of Hanwell, local property-owners complaining that they were unable to let their houses owing to the association of Hanwell with its famous asylum. The authorities suggested Elthorne as being a more suitable name, but their efforts to effect the change met with failure.

Just before the war the traders of Houndsditch, the famous London thoroughfare, demanded the substitution of Bishopsway for the existing name of their street, on the ground that they were popularly supposed to be old clothes dealers. A census of the business houses of the locality revealed an overwhelming majority in favor of the change, but it never materialized.

After the execution of Palmer, the Rugeley poisoner, a deputation of local residents waited upon Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister, for permission to give the town another name. The deputation submitted various alternatives, but failed to arrive at an agreement. Finally, the Prime Minister suggested that they should pay him a compliment by calling the town Palmerstown.

The deputation, perceiving the subtle joke, decided after all to stick to Rugeley, which has long since lived down its notoriety.

Balfour's Gifts.

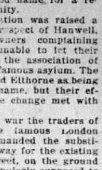
The number of Arthur Balfour's accomplishments are legion. Not only is he that rare combination a philosopher and a statesman, he is that still rare combination a philosopher and a sportsman. In fact there seems to be no conjunction of talents no antipodean but that Mr. Balfour's all-embracing genius can unite them. He is one of the most expert golfers in the United Kingdom — not strange, perhaps, as most English gentlemen are sportsmen. What is more unusual, he is one of the finest amateur pianists in existence. Though music and its cultivation chime well with a philosophic bent of mind. What is startling is Mr. Balfour's taste in music. His memory of classical music, which he plays without notes, is phenomenal, and his favorite instrument for free execution is the concertina. It is delightful to think of Mr. Balfour hurrying home from a conference at the best-known address (in the world—No. 10 Downing Street—and hastening with some music-loving crony, whom he has picked up en route, to render Handel on an accordion to the accompaniment of said crony on one of Mr. Balfour's grand pianos. The Balfour antourage is indeed complete — of which Mr. Balfour always owns at least four—"the infernals." For the concertina in England, like the American jew's harp, is associated with the ragtime strata of society. But we are convinced that if Arthur Balfour finds beauty in them there is beauty there, for there are few men other than professional musicians so passionately fond of music and so musically intelligent as Britain's greatest international statesman. In fact, we suspect that it was because of his great love of harmony that Arthur Balfour remained a bachelor. Unless, perhaps, his celibate state is due even more directly to "the infernals."

Wore Monacle In Battle.

After serving in France and Palestine in some of the most desperate fighting of the Great War, Capt. F. Entwistle, D.S.O., M.C., known as "one of the greatest cards in the army," has met death gallantly in Bethshan, at the head of his 2nd Punjabis. Entwistle is said to have been the outstanding example of the man who could go through an action with his monocle fixed in one eye, and yet with perfect imperturbability for half a moment. A brother officer writes: "He was utterly devoted to duty and to the men of his battalion. He had left six consecutive attacks, each of which was carried out by forty men. At Givenchy he was hit forty-two times, captured in the enemy's hands and still retained his dauntless courage."

DAUGHTER HAD TO HELP MOTHER

Now Can Do All Her Housework Alone Because Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her



Jasper, Minn. — "I saw in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wrote for it because I was having such pains in my stomach and through my back that I could not do my work. I had tried other medicines, but none did me the good that your Vegetable Compound did. Now I am able to do all my work alone while because I had my daughter staying at home to do it. I have told a number of friends what it has done for me and give you permission to use my letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. JESSE PETERSEN, Route 1, Jasper, Minn.

There is no better reason for your trying Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound than this—it has helped other women. So if you suffer from displacements, irregularities, backache, nervousness or are passing through the Change of Life remember this splendid medicine. What it did for Mrs. Petersen it may do for you.

The Vegetable Compound stands upon a foundation of nearly fifty years of service.

Polo at Gilgit.

Gilgit, which is situated at the borderlands of Afghanistan, China, and Russia, was in the old days, a sort of Siberia for the officials of the Kashmir Government, which pushed its miscreants over the border, and then did not concern itself about whether they lived or died. In one part, we are told by Col. C. A. Smith, of the Indian army, the people did not bury or burn their dead, but seated them in the open air, and set them there, while another practice was to erect a monument to party of one who died. Sir Francis Younghusband, president of the Royal Geographical Society, recently recalled that in 1889, when he visited Gilgit he asked the native chief if he had ever been to India, and he got the reply: "No; great chiefs like myself and Alexander never go out of their own country." On another occasion he indulged in a native game of polo, and one of the players hit him over the head with his stick. When he told Francis) recovered consciousness he found a chief holding a man, and remarking, "Now you have killed a man who knew how to play polo. Would you like him killed now or to-morrow morning?"

Frock Worn 90 Years Ago.

As an example of the patience and manual skill of the East, Sir Charles Macara, in his "Recollections," remarks that he possesses a child's frock that came from India 90 years ago, and is still worn on occasions by one of his granddaughters. It was Parbot cloth, and was the grandmother's trousseau. The cotton, grown in India, was handspun into yarn, the yarn was hand-woven into cloth, and the whole of the beautiful embroidery was hand done, too. The frock, Sir Charles states, is finer than our most finished Industrial cotton products of to-day.

Relics of the "Dragon's Den."

This cave, near Mixnitz, Austria, while it was worked for its rich phosphate, revealed interesting evidences of ancient occupation. Many quartz implements and utensils and human bones have been taken out.

Whose Property?

The town clerk of a small town in Scotland had the misfortune to lose the leg in a railway accident. As a mark of appreciation of his long services, the council agreed to provide him with an artificial limb which the recordingly did when he was sufficiently recovered. A few months afterwards the same official was unlucky enough to have his other leg injured in a train accident. The mishap was naturally the topic of much discussion in the little town, and one old man was heard to remark: "It's a peety the puir man hasna the pair man, but is it his ain leg or the leg that belongs to the toon that's broken?"

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FREE LUBRICATION FOR YOUR SPRINGS We furnish the oiled tape.

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We supply complete equipment for your Book-Keeping and Office Work.

PROMPT SERVICE. GOOD WORKMANSHIP

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D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138

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We have installed the **Bond Improved Skate Sharpener,** a machine made for the sole purpose, which insures accuracy.

Notice !

A. L. MacDONALD, formerly of Toronto, wishes to announce that he has purchased the Plaza Barber and Tobacco Shop and solicits your patronage. Hot and cold baths.

CHAS. STEVENS COMPANY LIMITED

Beg to announce that we now have in stock choice American yellow Corn, which we offer at close prices, either whole, cracked or ground.

We also handle Salt, Coal, Wood, Flour, Midlings, Crushed Oats, Hay, Crushed Oyster Shell, Oatmeal, Soap, Starch, Bluing, etc.

If you require Galvanized Iron either for roofing and sheeting, it will pay you to get our prices before ordering, as we import same direct from the manufacturer.

We also have a few shares of stock in the Company unsold, which you can get at par at One Hundred Dollars per share, 25 per cent. down and the balance as called in at a later date. We do not anticipate calling in over 50 per cent., and buying one or more shares, as the Company is limited, each shareholder is only responsible for the amount of stock they subscribe for.

The business is a growing concern, having been conducted for over 15 years by Chas. Stevens, and we assure the public that the Company will be able to pay a handsome dividend. Drop in and see us and let us talk the matter over with you, as we have not paid one cent in premiums and furthermore do not intend to do so, so every subscriber gets in on the ground floor.

CHAS. STEVENS COMPANY LIMITED

Office, opposite Campbell House, 11-tf Napanee, Ont.

At H. W. Kelly's Grocery.

Nice grape fruit for marmalade. New case of Spanish onions. 2 lbs. shredded wheat for 25c.; Kellogg's corn flakes, 10c.; pure lard 17c. per lb.; tomatoes 10c. a tin; 5 lb. pail clover honey, $1.60. Now for your parties get Kelly's famous blend coffee, if you want something good. Purity flour, $4.00 per cwt.

H. W. KELLY,
Campbell House corner.

WIRE YOUR HOME---NOW !

Make it more convenient and comfortable for your family. For the next eight weeks we will wire your house at prices which barely cover cost of material and labor. When desired, arrangements can be made for extending payments over a period of several months.

Fixtures installed free of charge.

Call at our office, 'phone or write us, and our representative will gladly give you an estimate.

Get your estimates NOW.

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Can handle any cemetery work, at the lowest cost.

See our stock and prices before placing your order elsewhere.

No extra agents to pay—one price from workshop to the cemetery.

KOUBER'S OLD STAND

Maker's Cut-Price Store

Our Annual Big Mid-Winter Sale

A chance to secure real bargains. Come with the crowd. Our sale is limited.

SOME SPECIALS

Men's and Boys' Suits, 50 per cent. off
Men's Overcoats and Mackinaw Coats, reg. $12, sale price $7.50
Men's all-wool Penman Underwear, reg. $4.00, sale price $2.
Separate shirts, sale price 75c.
Canadian Wool, reg. $3.00 suit, sale price, $1.50.
Penman's and Simpson's, reg. $2 suit, sale price, $1.50.
Men's every day shirts, sale price 75c. up.
Men's Sunday shirts, sale price 85c. up.
Men's Linen Collars, 3 for 25c.
Men's Mackinaw Sox, reg. $2.00 for $1.50 ; reg. $1.00 for 65c.
Men's and Boys' Caps from 50c up
Boys' Toques from 40c. up.
Men's and Boys' Sweater Coats, 50 per cent. off.

Ladies' Big Specials

Ladies' Dress Skirts $1.50 up.
Ladies' and Girls' Sweaters, 50 per cent. off.
Ladies' Fleece Lined Underwear, reg. $2 suit, for $1.45.
Ladies' Tricolette Waists, reg. $6 for $3.25.
Ladies' Georgette Waists, reg. $6 for $3.25.
Ladies' Tricolette Waists, reg. $4.50 for $2.75.
Ladies' Tricolette Waists, reg. $3.50 for $2.45.
Children's Wool Scarf and Toque, reg. $2 for $1.25.
Children's Scarfs, reg. $1 for 50c, reg. 50c. for 25c.
Children's Serge Dresses $2 up.
Ladies' Wool Hose, reg. $1.50 for 75c., reg. $1.00 for 45c.
Children's Wool Hose, reg. $1.00 for 55c., reg. 75c. for 35c.
Ladies' Wool Gloves, reg. 25c. for 15c.
Ladies' Fleece Lined, reg. 50c. to $1, sale price 25c. to 35c.
Ladies' House Dresses; reg. $3.00 for $1.75, reg. $2.00 for $1.25.
Ladies' Aliover Aprons, reg. $1.25 for 75c., reg. 75c. for 45c.
Apron Gingham, reg. 40c. for 25c, reg. 35c. for 20c.
2000 yards 36-inch White Flannelette, reg. 30c. for 17c. yard.
2000 yards 36-inch Colored Flannelette, reg. 30c. for 20c.
4000 yards 28-inch Colored, reg. 25c. for 14c.
2000 yards Cotton, 40-inch, sale price 15c.
White Cotton, 36-inch, reg. 25c. for 17c.
Dark Print, sale price 20c.
Light Print, sale price 15c.
Big stock of Corsets from 85c. up.
Flannelette Blankets, 12x4, reg. $4.00, sale price $2.75.
Flannelette Blankets, 11x4, reg. $3.00, at $2.25.
Sweater Yarn, reg. 25c., 2 for 25c.
Crochet Cotton, 8c. spool.
Coats' Thread, 200-yd. spool, 5c. 6 to a customer.

Numerous goods in our store, which makes it impossible to mention, go on sale at greatly reduced prices. Ask for anything you want—we may have it.

When in town drop in and see the cut prices we are offering to the public and surrounding country.

BUY AT MAKER'S, because we are in business to save you money during these hard times.

MAKER'S Leading Bargain Store

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

10.30—Rev. R. C. Tait will preach.

Sunday, 11.45—Sunday School and adult classes.

The evening service will be withdrawn that we may attend the Anniversary at Trinity, and hear Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., General Supt. of the Methodist Church of Canada.

Monday, 8.00—League meeting Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week service.

Remember the grand concert on March 9th, at which Mrs. Thomas, of Toronto, and Dr. Angrove, of Kingston, will sing.

Notice.

International Harvesting Company makes $300.00 drop on Farm Tractors 8-16. Tractor and 2 bottom Plow $775.00; 10-20 Titan and 3 bottom Plow $825.00. These Tractors can be bought on 3 pays.

SPENCER & ROSE,
Market Hotel.

Basketball Results.

The N. C. I. junior and senior basketball teams journed to Trenton last Friday night to play the return game with the Trenton High School. The senior lost to Trenton by a score of 21 to 16. This was a surprise as Napanee was ahead at the beginning of the last period, and somehow Trenton came from behind and they just seemed to rain shots at our basket. The junior game ended in favor of Trenton by a score of 13 to 4.

Memorial Parade by Boy Scouts.

The local troop of Scouts held a memorial parade to the Eastern cemetery in honor of Scout Ford who so heroically tried to save the lives of two comrades three years ago Sunday. After placing a wreath of flowers on the grave, the boys stood to attention and sang "Rock of Ages," after which a few words were said to the boys.

"This boy in the glorious morning of his day
For a comrade's sake lost all but our praise."

Belleville 7, Napanee 5.

In a fast game of hockey played at the arena here last Friday night Belleville G.W.V.A. won from the local "All Stars" by 7 to 5. The teams were well matched and fast hockey was played from the very first, each team fighting hard to score the first goal. Napanee got in the first goal ; then the visitors came back with one on a rebound. In the middle of the last period the score stood 3-5, and then the real fun started. The visitors were the lucky ones, and broke the ice making seven goals at the finish of the game.

AUCTION SALE OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

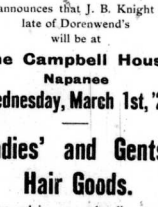
I will sell by Public Auction at the Ruttan farm in Adolphustown, about 1 mile north of Glenora ferry, on the 2nd of MARCH, at 1 o'clock, the following : 9 heifers coming 2 years old, 2 heifers coming 3 years old, 1 cow, 4 years old, 1 bull coming 2 years old, 1 bull calf. These are sired by the imported bull Champion Fayne Alcartra, and from such dams as Segis Mercena Posch, Canadian Champion Sr. 2-year old for milk, her full sister and other good ones. All due to freshen.

I will also sell 2 grade cows, 2 clyde colts, 4 years old, 1 general purpose mare, 7 years old ; 1 spring tooth cultivator, 1 pair light sleighs, 1 set light double harness, 1 De Laval gasoline engine, 3½ h. p. ; the speedy motor boat "Louise" 21 ft. x 5 ft. with 7 h. p. Fairbanks engine, reverse gear, and electric lights ; and other articles.

As I am retiring from the farm everything will be sold without reserve.

TERMS—Under $50.00, cash ; Over that amount 6 months' credit on Joint Notes, bearing interest at 7 per cent.

H. W. GALLAGHER,
Auctioneer.
L. F. BOGART,
Owner.



W. T. PEMBER

announces that J. B. Knight late of Dorenwend's will be at

The Campbell House Napanee

Wednesday, March 1st, '22

Ladies' and Gents' Hair Goods.

Free advice on scalp diseases.

Phone Mr. Knight for appointment

W. T. PEMBER

Hair Goods, Etc.

129 Yonge St., TORONTO

Graniteware !

We sell no inferior grades of Graniteware. Greatly reduced prices on THE BEST at WILSON'S Hardware.

DO YOU KNOW

that because of the Deltor, enclosed with Butterick Patterns, and with **Butterick Patterns only,** you buy ¼ to 1⅝ yard **less,** a saving of 50c. to $10 on material for every frock ?

DO YOU KNOW

that the Deltor guides you in putting your garment together so that you attain the elusive fit, drape and finish of an expert ?

BEFORE you plan a single new thing—come in and select from the latest Parisian fashions. The Deltor simplifies the making of the most intricate gowns and suggests the correct fabrics.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30 — Mid-week meeting for prayer and bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Ash Wednesday :
8.30—Children's service.
10.30—Matins and Comminations service.
7.30—Evensong and sermon.

Daily services at 8.30 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Sunday, March 5th :
10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.

DOUBLE HEADER HOCKEY MATCH

FRIDAY MIGHT, MARCH 3

PICTON VS. NAPANEE

BATH VS. COLL. INSTITUTE

Found Dead in Bed.

Jerry Remo, Newburgh, aged ninety-one years, suffered a severe loss when his adopted son, Albert, who has been his sole companion, was called by death. Mr. Remo, was on the street late Saturday evening, and as he was not seen by the father on Sunday morning, he supposed he had not come home. About noon Sunday some friends called at the home, and on going up-stairs, found Mr. Remo lying dead in bed. Dr. Huxtable conducted he must have died during Saturday night. The funeral was conducted by Father McCarthy, on Tuesday of last week.

Died Very Suddenly.

Mr. Heny W. Kelly, a well known and highly respected business man of Napanee, passed away very suddenly on Saturday last. Mr. Kelly came down to business on Friday morning feeling particularly good, but about noon he collapsed in his store, he was taken into the Campbell House and medical aid summoned. Towards evening he seemed much better and was taken home. He rested fairly comfortable for a number of hours and got some sleep, waking up about five o'clock and asking for a drink of water. After taking a swallow or two he laid back and expired in a few minutes. Mr. Kelly's health had not been particularly good for some months, but there was no indication that his heart was seriously affected, and it came as a shock to his many friends to hear of his sudden death. The funeral takes place this afternoon from his late residence. Services will be held in St. Mary Magdalene's church at 2.30, and the remains placed in Riverview vault to await removal to Mallorytown in the spring. The sympathy of the community goes out to his sorrowing widow.

The late Mrs. Abbott.

On Monday, Feb. 13th, 1922, there passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Allen Jones, Tweed, Ont., Sarah Patience Hudgins, youngest daughter of Ezekiel Hudgins, in her seventy-second year. On October 16th, 1883, she was united in marriage to Henry Abbott, of Tyendinaga, who predecessed her fifteen years ago. Theirs was ever a happy and hospitable home. She was a life-long member of the Methodist church, for several years president of the W. M. S. of Empey Hill. She lived an active, and useful life in church and community. She enjoyed good health until two weeks before her death, when she was taken with pneumonia. From the first of her illness she seemed to realize that she would soon know the reality of that for which she had lived. She leaves to miss her presence, two daughters, Mrs. Herb Kimmerly, Tyendinaga, and Mrs. Allen Jones, Tweed, and also three brothers, Ira and Moses Hudgins, Richmond, and John Hudgins, of Phenix, N. Y. Also her sister, Mrs. Lydia Schermerhorn, of Napanee. After a short service at the home of her daughter in Tweed, her remains were brought to her residence on Dundas street, Napanee. The funeral service was held in Grace church Feb. 16th. The service was conducted by the Rev. T. P. H. Anderson, of Selby, and interment at Riverview cemetery.

OLIVES

Go to Kelly's, he keeps a nice selection in all sized bottles, also Marachino Cherries.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

Sunday March 5th, the 16th anniversary of the present church.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, General Superintendant of the Methodist Church in Canada, will preach both morning and evening.

Dr. Chown will also addres a mass meeting in the church Monday evening, Mach 6th, on the big problems of Canadian Methodism.

Costume Recital.

A costume recital of a very high order will be given in the town hall, on Friday evening, March 3rd, by Miss Maude E. Pearson, in aid of the children's fund of the Russian Relief. Col. Mackie, ex-M.P., of Pembroke, recently returned from Russia, is president of this fund. The women's societies of the different churches of the town have the matter in hand and urgently appeal to all citizens for help, as the price of one ticket, fifty cents, may save the life of one helpless, starving child. Miss Pearson will be assisted by other prominent artists.

PARISH OF SELBY

Rector—Rev. C. T. E. Branch

First Sunday in Lent
March 5th, 1922

Celebration of the Holy Communion, 8.30 a.m., St. Jude's, Kingsford.

Evensong and sermon, 2.30 p.m. St. John's, Selby.

During the holy season of Lent there will be evensong and sermon in both churches of the parish during the week.

St. John's, Selby, Fridays, at 7 o'clock.

St. Jude's, Kingsford, Wednesdays, at 7 o'clock.

Special courses will be preached at these services : St. Jude's, Kingsford, "Old Testament Types of Christ." St. John's, Selby, "The Men Who Crucify Christ."

The solemn season of Lent is "the seed-time of the year" for the soul, and if we neglect our christian duties and privileges during the holy Lenten season or failure in spiritual good must inevitably follow.

"Behold now is the accepted time ; behold now is the day of salvation."

At H. W. KELLY'S you can get Graham flour for Muffins, also Graham flour for Pancakes, also Kellog's bran.

CAMP MEETING TUNES.

Older Canadians Can Remember These Strange Affairs.

The air currently known at "John Brown's Body" goes back to the camp meeting era, certainly as far as 1830, and very likely to the days of Francis Asbury, possibly even the Wesleys. The air is so bold and lively I take it to have been originally a tavern catch adapted from an older folk song, says a writer in the Toronto Sunday World.

My mother, who died in 1868, knew the air from her girlhood; she said often hearing it took her back more than forty years. It was one of the question and answer songs, valuable when hymn books were not outside the preacher's saddle bags. They did not even need lining out from the pulpit; the dullest could follow after one hearing. Witness the initial stanza:

Say, brothers, will you meet me,
Say, brothers, will you meet me,
Sa-ay, brothers, will you me-e-et me-.
On Canaan's happy shore?
By the grace of God I'll meet you,
By the grace of God I'll meet you,
By the—gra-ce—of God—I'll me-e-et you.
On Canaan's happy shore!

There we'll shout and sing together,
There we'll shout and sing together,
There we'll shout and — sing — together,
Forever ever more!

It was tremendously adaptable—ran the whole gamut. Sisters, Christians, young converts, even sinners were thus rhythmically entreated to meet the singers in Canaan's happy shore. Simple, feeble as it may be, sung by myriad lusty throats, catching hypnotically time and tune, it was marvellously effective, especially if it rolled out from a big brush arbor with log seats and straw strewn floor and altar through the brooding hush of high woods, moonlight, starlight or even dusked with clouds. Assuredly, night meeting was the harvest time for souls. Darkness and silence made a thousand times more vivid the picturings of hell and heaven the pulpit of that era provided.

The name of these question songs was legion. In the words of another of these chants there is more than a family likeness to the refrain of "John Brown's Body." The old song runs:

My body's bound for to moulder in the clay,
My body's bound for to moulder in the clay,
My body's bound for to moulder in the clay,
My soul goes marching on.

This certainly antedates John Brown's raid; how much I cannot say offhand, but I think fifty years. Slaves sang it in their moonlight prayer meetings in front of their cabins. The air was a weird droning undulation, with yet here and there a smothered barbaric chord, recalling the jungle and the palm grove. If only I could write music I would record these things remembered from my earliest childhood. Not otherwise will future generations ever realize the surpassing melody of negro voices, unspoiled and untrained.

It seems to me men might well march, fight and die to the air chanted thus:

Where now is the good old Daniel,
Where now is the good old Daniel,
Where now is — the good — old Daniel?

Safe over in the Promised Land!
He went up from the den of lions,
He went up from the den of lions,
He went — up — from — the den of li-ons,
Safe into the Promised Land!

CARE

THE studious care given by us in following our client's instructions is certain to result in arrangements in harmony with the desires of those who employ us.

EMPIRE CAFE

John St., Napanee

Breakfast, 6.30.
Dinner, 11.30 to 2.30.
Supper, 5.30 to 7.30.

Lunches at all hours.

Special Price for Meals 45 Cents.

Meals by the week, $6.00.

FIRST-CLASS COOKING GOOD SERVICE

We sell Combination Meal Tickets $5.50 worth for $5.00.

ESKIMO PIE

City Dairy make, at CATON'S 10 Cents. 8d

Aladdin Lamps !

Two styles, Stand or Hanging. Price reduced. Headquarters at Wallace's Drug Store. For sale by

FRED RUSSELL,
Selby.

The Market Grocery.

A high grade toilet soap at 5c. each—only 40c at this price. Ogilvies flour, rolled oats, corn meal, and wheat granules. Try them for quality. High grade teas and coffee. Save your order for seeds, plants, shrubs, bulbs, or flowers for us.

THOMPSON BROS.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Wm. Fox presents Buck Jones at his best in "STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER."

Also next episode of our wonder serial, "BREAKING THROUGH" Also a 2-reel Jimmy Aubrey Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Beautiful Bebe Daniels in her latest Realart Picture, "TWO WEEKS WITH PAY."

Also next episode of Eddie Polo in "DO OR DIE."

Also a 2-reel Hall Room Boys Comedy, "HIRED AND FIRED."

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Big Double Show.

Associated First National Pictures present Charles Ray in "PEACEFUL VALLEY," in seven reels. For 30 years a home-folk classic, yet absolutely written for Ray.

And Ora Carew in "THE MOUNTAIN ROSE."

And a 2-reel Comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE NEW

EAST-END BARBER SHOP

Everything New and Up-to-Date.

Skilled Workmanship

MODERATE PRICES.

Opposite Harshaw Block

E. J. BROWN, Prop.

BRING YOUR

Old Newspapers

—to—

The Gibbard Furniture Factory.

Tie them up into bundles, and turn them into good money.

Sap Supplies !

Get ready now for the sugar-making season by securing your supplies early. Greatly reduced prices at WILSON'S Hardware.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Is Your Ford in Shape for Spring ?

YOU do not wait until Spring work starts before putting your Fordson or implements in shape. Why be less forehanded with your Ford ? Have it overhauled NOW. Have bearings refitted, pistons rebushed or replaced, valves reground, carbon removed, magneto and transmission thoroughly overhauled, transmission bands relined, and any other work done that may be needed. Then when Spring comes with its strenuous demands your Ford is ready for the road without a moment's delay.

We Use None but Genuine Ford Parts

Only so can we guarantee that the money spent in overhauling will give the results you have a right to expect. Genuine Ford parts keep your Ford on the road. Spurious parts keep it in the repair shop.

Genuine Ford Parts For Sale Here

PAUL & SMITH

FORD DEALERS

LUMBER

SPECIAL

IF YOU WISH TO BUILD A

NEW HOME or FARM BUILDINGS

You Should Consult Us.

During the next few weeks prices for Lumber and Labour will be lower than next spring

Plans and Estimates Free

Mixed Car Lots of Building Supplies at Lowest Prices you can obtain.

W. D. MIDMER,

'Phones 14, 123. NAPANEE, ONT.

Genuine
BAYER
Aspirin

Nothing Else is Aspirin—say "Bayer"

Warning! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains directions world out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Colds, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, and Pain. Made in Canada. All druggists sell Bayer Tablets of Aspirin in handy tin boxes of 12 tablets, and in bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

mportant Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and in Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY.

A new revolution has been broken out in Portugal.

Canadian dollar is still advancing in New York.

New international consortium to meet in London.

Maj.-Gen. Bingar was buried at the Necropolis, Toronto.

Irish factions to fight out treaty issue in convention.

U. S. troops called out in Kentucky strike in New Jersey.

Monsieur Fay defends France in her post-war attitude.

Two Toronto Liberal Associations elect convention delegates.

An attempt by armed men to rob border mail car is frustrated.

Twelve teams have entered the 200-mile Manitoba Dog Derby.

Hon. A. J. Balfour is the guest of the Pilgrims' Society in London.

The Allan Cup draw has been revised. Eastern teams are effected.

Ministers of Railways is back in his office preparing railway policy.

Canadian Son again beat Sudbury 3 to 0, and will meet Iroquois Falls.

Port Arthur teamster stages thrilling rescue of team caught under ice.

The Government will be asked for $500,000 for scientific research bureau.

Charley White beat Willie Jackson last night and will meet Champion Léonard.

Doukhobors in West reported to be planning slaughter of their helpless members.

A large quantity of explosives was found in ash bins in backyards in Glasgow.

Inquest on Hamilton suicide adjourned to hear evidence of the man implicated.

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University, left for Philadelphia, where he will be given the honorary degree conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania.

WEDNESDAY.

Heavy snow and blizzards visit by Ibora.

French soldier in Silesia shoots a German policeman.

Robert J. Gibson of Toronto dies suddenly in Hamilton.

Russian famine-relief efforts to combat typhus to Russia.

Meeting in London of Inter-allied Commission to aid Europe.

Two Toronto Liberal Associations elect convention delegates.

Lord Birkenhead warns Lords against increase Irish hatred.

Sinn Fein Conference adjourned Tuesday without making any decision.

Thirty-four people killed in crash of airship at Norfolk, Virginia.

Kitchener seniors won a listless game from Aura Lee juniors 7 to 2.

France has made an entry in the Davis Cup tennis competition.

Liberal policies outlined at Lapointe banquet to Mackenzie King.

Police arrest gang, which puts an end to West Toronto burglaries.

Belated debate in Legislature between Premier and Conservative leader.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen banqueted by Toronto Conservative women.

Western Ontario entering demands Government leave Hydro alone.

Aura Lee juniors beat Kitchener, 3 to 2, and Lindsay beat St. Mary's, 2 to 1.

Wladek Zbyzsko defeated Joe Stecher, former world's champion wrestler.

World control of wheat supply appeals to leaders of Saskatchewan agrarian party.

Olympiad of 1924 will be transferred from Paris unless France renders assistance.

Striking lumbermen in Quebec have returned to work so that the Legislature may proceed.

Doukhobors planned to kill off old people and children so that they may roam about as vagrants in protest against taxation.

THURSDAY.

Japan Diet debates manhood suffrage.

New Brunswick farmers are ready to organize.

Ottawa defeated Canadians at Ottawa, 4 to 3.

Prince of Wales gets great welcome in Delhi.

Price of bread in London increased by rise in flour.

Allied Premiers are to hold conference in France.

Electric breakdown paralyzes Toronto for six hours.

France guarantees bonds to rebuild 3,000 churches.

Four seamen were drowned off the coast of Newfoundland.

Canada's two smallest citizens die within the same week.

Whole of Western Ontario is grip of relentless sleet storms.

An airplane will scout for seals in the Atlantic, to aid sealers.

Winnipeg reports that provincial general election is planned.

The town of Vaudreuil, near Montreal, menaced by conflagration.

Former Labor leader in Legislature attacks Drury Government.

Labor leaders have big list of demands for Dominion Government.

St. Patrick's were defeated by Hamilton on the latter's ice, 4 to 3.

Premier Brodrick of Great Britain pay a short visit to Toronto.

A draw is announced for the fourth round of the English soccer cup.

Hon. Mr. Fielding will enquire as to the tax on Canadians crossing the border.

Dr. Mees of Rochester addresses Society of Chemical Industry at Toronto.

Mendelssohn Choir concludes festival in Toronto; had a record-breaking season.

Sinn Fein conference reaches agreement to postpone Irish elections for three months.

Queen's juniors won the Intercollegiate championship by beating the University of Toronto.

Free coal comes to Canada during the last six months were granted by British Government to 679 families.

FRIDAY.

France retains the next Olympiad.

Sir Adam Beck has attack of bronchitis.

Women's Presbyterial is in session in Toronto.

Several Wall Street firms have become insolvent.

Portuguese Government will move national capital.

Sir Eric Geddes resigns seat in the British Commons.

Queen Alexandra is seriously ill at Marlborough House.

Big blizzard sweeps across north and western Ontario.

St. Mary's juniors won the round from Lindsay, 6 to 3.

A man in Toronto loses $4,000 in old "confidence" game.

British Independent Liberals appeal for election funds.

Arthur Griffith will go to London instead of Michael Collins.

Flood threatens in London as ice breaks up on River Thames.

Both Irish factions satisfied with agreement at Dublin conference.

University of Pennsylvania rowing crews are already on the water.

The British Government will cut the army and navy estimates.

Dominion fruit growers decide on new plan of grading Canadian apples.

A Windsor telegraph messenger is held-up of Tecumseh postmaster.

Kitchener intermediates have drawn a bye in the O. H. A. series.

University of Toronto Co-Eds beat the Queen's girls at basketball, 28 to 13.

Canadian manufacturers visit Ottawa and recommend changes in Dominion taxation.

Through a boy refusing to work in Joggins mine N. S., 500 men were thrown out of work.

Horatio Bottomley resigns chairmanship of British independent Parliamentary group in Britain.

Scottish and Welsh members of Parliament will draft a devolution bill conferring Home Rule on both Scotland and Wales.

SATURDAY.

Viscount Harcourt dies in Britain. Canada's population is 8,788,483.

Two more murders occur at Belfast, Ireland.

Lloyd George leaves for conference with Poincare.

Free State policy is outlined by Arthur Griffith.

Iceland is in the grip of crisis over prohibition wine.

A dynamite explosion near Chicago causes big damage.

Gifts to Princess Mary viewed in Buckingham Palace.

Aura Lee lost to the University of Toronto seniors, 7 to 5.

Lew Fonseca won from "Hymie" Gold in the eighth round.

Case for labor is presented before the Cabinet in Ottawa.

Percy Thomson, of St. John, N.B., is drowned at Oakville.

A live snake was thrown on the floor of the Japanese Diet.

Members of the Prince of Wales' party were fired on in India.

New Brunswick worker meets death in discovery pulp mill.

Western Ontario cities and towns clearing away debris of storm.

Probe of Hamilton fire results in disclosure of roundsman's graft.

Dr. Ray Bulmer, Toronto, leaves for Peru to take a position there.

Nova Scotia wants to vote on reopening of negotiations on wages.

Sir Robert Falconer addressed the employes of the City Hall, Toronto.

Henri Deutre Loudrix, the French "bluebeard," was guillotined to-day.

Col. Repington speaking at Buffalo says gold currency must be restored.

Tommy Atkins will vote on Ireland until after the plebiscite has been taken.

British and Irish Governments agree to defray own expenses for personal injuries.

Premier Drury and M. M. Macbride, M.P., have sharp encounter in Legislature.

Mme. Jean Baptiste D'resne, aged 105 years, is dead at St. Agathe des Monts, Quebec.

MONDAY.

Mrs. Margot Asquith is visiting Toronto.

Searchers at Oakville fail to locate boy's body.

Sterling in Toronto, $4.52; in New York, $4.41⅝.

"Mahatma" Gandhi outlines his Indian policy.

Hamilton won the O.A.B.A. senior championship.

Arthur Griffith returns from London to Ireland.

Canada has again challenged for the Davis Cup.

McGill won the Intercollegiate basketball title.

Minimum wage for telephone operators is proposed.

Lloyd George favors ten years of peace in Europe.

U. S. Senate likely to ratify Conference treaties.

De Valera resumes campaign against Irish treaty.

A huge liquor seizure was seized on New York county farm.

Welland lidlis beat the Beavers hockey team, 7 to 0.

Aura Lee Juniors won the round from Kitchener, 6 to 4.

Seven youths arraigned for complicity in border hold-ups.

Canadian manufacturers are visiting Kingston, Ontario.

Peace prevails on the frontier of North and South Ireland.

Canada's armed forces to be reduced says Minister of Defence.

Swift's packing house, Toronto, threatened by fire on Sunday.

Western Ontario is gradually cleaning up debris from storm.

Unemployed in Hamilton propose total abolition of private ownership.

"Caution and economy" is slogan adopted by new Minister of Railways.

Lloyd George and Poincare reach an agreement on the Genoa agenda.

Catholic Bishops in Ireland will not endorse stand of Premier of Quebec.

Aura Lee lost the first of their round by games to Iroquois Falls 4 to 3.

Bitumen In Palestine.

Bitumen is gathered in Palestine from the Dead Sea, where it is found floating on the surface of the sea. Prior to the war this bitumen was gathered and turned over to an American, who lived in Jerusalem, who in turn exported it by special permit. It is said that the annual output amounted to approximately fifty tons, and that practically the entire output was sent to Germany, where it was used in preparing the gloss for patent leather. At present very little of this bitumen is being gathered.

Matches In Britain.

It is said that more matches are used in Great Britain than in any other country. They use an average of eight matches each person a day. It takes the constant labor of 60,000 people to make matches for the world.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation and assisting nature in restoring normal conditions.

All druggists. Circulars free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

MAYOR WAS STRICKEN.

Dramatic Incident Occurred During Hearing Police Probe.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Feb. 27.—The sudden collapse of Mayor George Wedlake, president and general manager of the Cockshutt Plough Company, while he was testifying, featured the resumed police probe here Saturday morning. He was stricken with what was thought to be nervous indigestion, and after his collapse, was taken to his home in an ambulance. Then he was seized with a heart attack, followed by a paralytic stroke, which paralyzed his left side, and rendered him unconscious. He was much improved over night, and it was reported that the paralysis had partially left his side, and that unless further hemorrhages followed his prospects were considered good.

The police probe did not finish. Mayor Wedlake, speaking of his candidature for mayor in 1920, recalled that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction in the city, and he was awaited upon by a deputation of business men, representative citizens of Brantford, who stated that there should be a clean-up. There was a feeling among citizens that things were not straight in the police force and in the police court. There seemed to be the impression that bootleggers and bundbook men were being protected. It seemed as though the magistrate was looking for a loophole to let these men off when they came up before him, charged with offences.

In regard to a clean-up, Magistrate Livingston had been very much opposed to the action which he (Mayor Wedlake) took after election. One of his first acts was to send for Chief Slemin, who seemed very sympathetic in regard to all the mayor's suggestions. The latter had told him about reports he had heard of Inspector Chapman and Detective Schuler. He recalled that at that time, in 1921, there were reports that Schuler was protecting bootleggers, and that Chapman was protecting gambling places. Chief Slemin promised prompt action. He disclosed plans for raids which failed. They had been tipped down. Chief Slemin could not account for it. Witness told of his belief that advance information was being given out. He suggested to the chief a fortnight's leave of absence to Chapman and Schuler for six months and put in their places other men, to see if any improvement could be made. To this suggestion he was met with an invitation to bring on his charges.

Mayor Wedlake told of a visit which he made to the police station. He said to the magistrate: "We're getting nowhere about this booze business. Magistrate Livingston pointed out that he had been fining offenders heavily. He couldn't do anything more than that.

Then the Spence burglary occurred and there seemed to be enough evidence to ask for the suspension of the three officers, Chapman, Schuler and Stewart. When the motion to suspend the officers was brought here it was bitterly opposed by Magistrate Livingston, who declared it to be unBritish. He thought that the men should be tried there and then. As he was proceeding to enlighten Commissioner Gregory as to the proceedings at the fourth inquiry last year, the mayor collapsed.

MORE BROKERS FAIL.

In Less Than Three Months, 28 New York Firms Have Collapsed.

NEW YORK, Feb 27.—Four more brokerage firms closed their doors Saturday, bringing the total since Wednesday to nine. All four filed involuntary petitions of bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The latest to go down in the series of crashes which have been coincident with the distributing attorney's sifting of bucket-shop activities are Rietze and, Sullivan, liabilities $25,000, assets $3,000; A. R. Smith & Co., liabilities $75,000; assets $25,000; Healy, Robles & Smith, Inc., liabilities $20,000, assets $5,000. T. H. Cowley & Co., liabilities $100,000, assets $40,000. These figures given are those estimated by creditors.

None of the alleged bankrupts held a membership in any exchange. "Trading has gone against us," it was said at their offices.

It was claimed by Jos. H. Frier, attorney for the petitioning creditors of the Healy, Robles & Smith Co., that all the members of that firm were young men and had been in business for only eighteen months.

Despite the many failures of brokerage houses, the market as a whole continues to show strength. It was pointed out by a financial authority that bucket-shop failures are always a sign of a bull market, making it plain that it was easy to go short against your customer's purchase in a bear market and pocket both margin and commissions.

Of the twenty-eight brokerage houses which have failed since Nov. 29, 1921, there are only two which had membership in the Stock Exchange.

No Limit.

Motorist—Is there any ordinance limiting the speed of autos in this town? Native—I think not. You fellows can't get through the town any too quick for us!"

Blind Horses.

Blind horses are never known to make a mistake in their diet when grazing. Like all other horses, they are guided by the nostrils in the selection of proper food.

BULLOCK IS STILL SAFE

United States Officials Uphold Judge Snider.

Canadian Courts Have Right to Demand Oral Evidence Before Granting Order for Extradition of Negro—Best Citizens of North Carolina Not Anxious, as They Fear Lynching.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—It is learned through the State Department here that the Federal authorities take the view that Judge Snider of Hamilton is quite within his rights, under the international extradition treaty, in requiring oral evidence before granting the demand of the State of North Carolina for the extradition of the negro, Matthew Bullock, on a charge of intent to commit murder. The Canadian court has full power and every, right, it is stated, to demand oral evidence. Unless Governor Morrison changes his attitude, it does not seem likely that the State Department here will take any further action in the case.

May Abandon Demand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. — If the Hamilton court refuses to grant extradition in the case of Matthew Bullock, the negro who is wanted in North Carolina on a charge of intent to commit murder, no further effort will be made to get him back to his native State. This is the view held by Secretary Hughes in official circles, who, while they have not taken an active part in the Bullock case, have been watching the details of the controversy closely. They say that the state officials of North Carolina will not likely make any further move.

The belief has been strong here from the first that the North Carolina state authorities have not been very anxious to have Bullock returned to the state, because of the danger of lynching. To guard against this would be a serious responsibility for the governor if Bullock were returned, and were to fall victim to mob violence, it would be a damaging blow to the state, because public attention throughout the country has been focused upon his case, and also because of the possible reactive effect here.

There is now in Congress a very strong agitation by Northern members for an anti-lynching law, and Southern members, with a hostile sentiment in their states, are making every effort to defeat the move.

Contrary to the impression which might be created by the statement issued by Governor Morrison of North Carolina, the United States State Department has no way of forcing extradition. Unless the evidence produced by the North Carolina authorities is adequate, in the opinion of the Canadian courts, the State Department is unable to do anything, and the Canadian court has every right to demand oral evidence, it is declared here.

Governor Takes Stand.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Governor Cameron Morrison of North Carolina reiterates that he would not send witnesses across the Canadian border in support of his state's demand for the extradition of Matthew Bullock.

"North Carolina has made clear her stand," he declared. "We also consider this a matter of sovereignty between nations, in accordance with our treaty with Canada. It is up to the Secretary of State of the United States."

Questioned regarding the view of North Carolina citizens, that the state officials are really not unwilling that Bullock should stay in Canada, reported in a Canadian Press despatch from Washington, Governor Morrison said:

"The State of North Carolina can protect its prisoners. We are not afraid to assume the responsibility of guarding Bullock if he is returned for trial."

GETTING AFTER SPOOKS.

Great Excitement Over Haunted House In Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 27. — The problem of the alleged "haunted" house at Caledonia is becoming a political question. A provincial detective, after a brief investigation, ascribed the mysterious fires and other extraordinary phenomena, which drove Alexander MacDonald and his family from their home in winter, to supernatural agencies, there has been so much talk of "spooks" in Nova Scotia that many imaginative children have been seeing things in the dark. Angry parents are now declaring that the Nova Scotia government should take immediate measures to lay the alleged ghosts.

The haunted house has also become a business problem. Fire underwriters are discussing suggestions that the mysterious fires were due to electric phenomena, caused by the powerful wireless station at Glace Bay. Several other families in Antigonish County are now reported to have left their homes, their homes by mysterious fires during the last dozen years.

According to enquiries received here, a small army of American newspapermen are preparing to follow Dr. Walter Franklin Prince, director of the American Institute for Scientific Research, who has accepted the invitation of W. H. Dennis, of The Halifax Herald, to undertake an investigation of the mystery.

Safe Blowers at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27. — Thieves broke into the establishment of Walter Kearns, auctioneer, and, after blowing the safe open with nitroglycerine, departed with over $3,000 in jewels.

Thornton Jenkins died at San Jose, Cal.; his parachute failed to open.

A Scarcity.

"Harold, how is it that you never bring any good marks home from school?"

"Oh, father, there are such a lot of us that when my turn comes there are none left."

Blind Old-Age Pensioners.

There are in the United Kingdom 12,633 blind persons in receipt of old-age pensions under special provisions of the act of 1920.

On Oct. 29th 236,674, including 87,182 children, were receiving poor law relief in London, England.

A TERRIBLE ADVENTURE.

Its Details Recall "The Pit and the Pendulum."

"The Pit and the Pendulum" is perhaps Edgar Allan Poe's most gruesome tale. An experience that in some respects resembles that of Poe's hero is told in the Wide World Magazine, by Mr. Thomas Neill, chief steward on an English warship.

"As each cruise that the ship made lasted four or five months, it was necessary," he says, "to take in an ample supply of provisions — sometimes more than could be stowed in the space provided for the purpose. When that happened, I had to hunt round for spare room in which to place some of the numerous cases. On one occasion I got permission to stow a few cases in the tiller room, I am afraid the few cases became a great many.

"The huge steel tiller, which was worked by steam, made a clean sweep of the compartment from port to starboard about twelve inches above my bag of cases. If I lay on my back, it would just clear me.

"The night that my adventure happened it was very stormy. As the ship was rolling heavily, the chief quartermaster warned me to see that my cases kept their position and did not jam the tiller. Accordingly I went to the tiller room to inspect my stores. When I entered I saw that the tiller was halfway over to port, and that nearly all the cases had shifted. Somehow I was the motion of the ship that I fell down. As I got up I saw that a heap of seven or eight boxes was preventing the tiller from going as far as it should. I was not bruised and dizzy from my fall, but I realized that I must clear the path of the tiller or the ship was in peril. The light in the compartment was dim—a circumstance that added to the danger of moving among the shifting and sliding boxes. Nevertheless, I had to go among them; at any moment the order might be given to put the helm hard over.

"I managed to crawl under the tiller up to the obstructing cases. I pulled them this way and that, and even butted them with my head in desperate effort to get them out of the way, and I was still working at them when the rattling of the chains warned me that the tiller was moving. It turned on my arrival to protect the danger I was doing as I lifted my head. The ship gave a tremendous roll, which sent several big cases down upon me. One of them, flying from the heap, struck me forcefully head upon a level with the tiller; the others fell on my chest and toppled over in front of me. To my horror, I found that I was held firmly between them! Again the chains rattled, and the great steel arm moved toward me. Steadily and remorselessly it came on while I struggled to release myself.

"The tiller struck the cases in front of me and, coming on, tore them to pieces. It crushed them; some pieces of broken glass flew up into my face. Then the tiller was upon me, bearing frantically. I put my hands up in a futile attempt to thrust it back. Further and further came the great steel arm. It struck me under the chin and forced my head back against the cases. I felt my neck cracking; I was choking. My head was swimming; rudder chains seemed to be rattling and bells ringing all round me. The rattle of the chains grew to a roar. Then the great tiller started to go back and dragged me with it and such was the tenacity of my hold that it pulled me with it from among the cases to safety.

"At soon as I was free I struggled to one side. I tried to stand, but fell on the deck. It was a very limp and bedraggled mate steward that climbed out of the tiller room that night. However, I was all right again in a few days."

The Flag and Ireland.

Creation of the Irish Free State is giving healthy expression at Ottawa an opportunity to make some desirable changes in the national flag and the Canadian coat of arms should the Irish authorities decide to drop the cross of St. Patrick, which is superimposed upon the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in the Union Jack.

Possible changes in the Union Jack, because of action by the Irish Government, will be of special interest to Canada, owing to the fact that the new Canadian coat-of-arms has but recently been approved by the Imperial Privy Council. Should a change become necessary the new coat-of-arms will undoubtedly have to be readjusted to meet the situation.

The Canadian flag and arms will, of course, have to be made to conform to that approved by the British Government. Another feature of the problem is that it will undoubtedly again give cause for a great deal of discussion on the advisability and feasibility of the creation of a distinctively Canadian flag. With regard to the latter feature in any possible change it is felt in well informed circles in Ottawa that even a special Canadian emblematic of Canada would have to contain the Union Jack and that therefore any attempt toward securing a Canadian flag would be a fruitless study and adoption of possible changes through Irish action.

Objections to changes in the flag and coat-of-arms are, in many quarters based on monetary reasons. New flags would have to be issued to all ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, to the navy and army and to naval stations throughout Canada. Another expense would be the necessary changes to regimental standards, which in practically every case are based on the Union Jack or on some some special feature of the coat-of-arms. The change would also mean a considerable expenditure to shipping corporations and to private citizens, who feel it incumbent upon them to fly the flag. In many cases business firms have adopted a small Union Jack flag as part of the business papers and letter heads. These would naturally have to be changed.

200 Miles In Open Boat.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Feb. 27.—The crew of the Newfoundland fishing schooner Howard Parks rowed 200 miles in an open boat after their vessel had foundered, and reached Barbados on Saturday. Advices of their arrival received here said the vessel had been driven far to the southward by contrary winds before she sprang a leak.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Manitoba Wheat (in store Ft. William)
No. 1 northern, $1.62½.
No. 2 northern, not quoted.
No. 3 northern, not quoted.

Manitoba Oats (In store Ft. William)
No. 2 C.W., 62c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 59c.
No. 1 feed, 59c.

Manitoba Barley (in store Ft. William)
No. 3 C.W., nominal.

American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipment.)
No. 2 yellow, 76c.
No. 3 yellow, 75c.
No. 4 yellow, 74½c.

Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside).
Nominal.

Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights.)
No. 2 white, nominal.

Barley (According to Freights Outside)
No. 3 extra, 57c to 60c.

Buckwheat (According to Freight Outside.)
No. 2, 78c to 80c.

Rye.
No. 2, 86c to 88c.

Manitoba Flour.
First patents, nominal.
Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipments.)
90 per cent. patent, nominal.

Millfeed (Car Lots Delivered.)
Bran, per ton, $28 to $30.
Shorts, $30 to $32.
Feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Hay.
No. 2, $21.50 to $22.00.
Mixed, $18.

Straw.
Car lots, per ton, $12.

Unofficial quotations.—Ontario No. 1 commercial red winter, $1.25 to $1.30, outside.
Ontario No. 2 oats, 40c to 41c, outside.
Ontario corn, 53c to 60c, outside.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—Receipts of live stock at the Union Yards for the week's market were 160 cars—Cattle, 2,999; calves, 1,000; hogs, 2,000; sheep, 514.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—Cattle receipts, 50; strong.
Calves, 300; $1 lower; $3 to $14.
Hogs, 1,600; steady to 25c higher; $11.25 to $11.35; mixed marby $11.75; Yorkers, light do. and pigs, $11.75; few packers at $11.75; roughs, $9.25 to $10.50; stags, $4 to $5.50.
Sheep and lambs, 1,600; steady; unchanged.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 27.—Receipts comprised only 17 cattle and 12 hogs.

Owing to the small nature of the offering at the cattle market to-day it was practically no trading in progress and the few cattle offered were by no means sufficient to establish a price range.

On the hog market to-day 12 were obtained a steady tone over the close of Friday, selects fed and watered changing hands at $11.75.

No trading took place on the sheep and lamb market, due to lack of receipts.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Cattle receipts, 1,000; compared with a week ago, beef steers closing largely 25c lower; grades higher, with spots 25c up, lower grades showing the advance; fat she-stock, 50c to 75c higher; canners and cutters mostly steady; bulls gained largely 50c; veal calves nearly $1 higher; stockers and feeders, 15c to 25c higher.

Hogs, 17,000; active and mostly 15c to 25c higher than Friday's average; holdover light; top, $11.10 for one load, 175-lb. average; bulk, $10.90 to $11.10; pigs, steady.

Sheep, 8,000; mostly packers direct; the few loads on sale brought about steady prices, compared with a week ago; killing classes, 25c to 50c higher; shearing lambs, 50c to 75c higher.

"Alliance" Avoided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. — The Four-Power treaty, signed here together with its supplements and a reservation, and the Naval Limitation and Submarine treaties, were ordered favorably reported out on Saturday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The reservation attached by the committee to the four-power pact embodies the compromise suggested after conferences with President Harding, and declares that nothing in the treaty shall be construed as forming an "alliance." It was approved by a ten to three vote.

May Unseat Motherwell.

MOOSEJAW, Sask., Feb. 27.—From a source which it regards as authoritative the Evening Times was informed Saturday that the new National Policy Political Association has decided to take action to unseat Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, and Liberal candidate elected in Regina at the recent general election.

It was stated by the Evening Times that instead of the new Association would be one of reprisal for the action taken in Moosejaw to unseat R. M. Johnson.

Arrested for Arson.

COBALT, Feb. 27.—As the result of a fire marshal's investigation of the fire which on Nov. 23 last destroyed the Palm Garden here, T. B. Hurson and his wife, Mrs. Lillian Hurson, were arrested by Provincial Constable Stanley Hill, undoubtedly charged before Magistrate Atkinson, and charged each with arson and perjury. They were remanded for a week, bail being fixed at $1,000 each man and $1,000 for Mrs. Hurson.

Sir Adam Beck Is Better.

ASHEVILLE, N.C., Feb. 27.—Sir Adam Beck, who was stricken with pneumonia at a local hotel with an attack of bronchitis, was up on Sunday for the first time and was able to enjoy lunch in the dining room. It will probably be allowed to be out in the open to-day. Relatives announce they will probably remain Asheville for another week at least.

The Rose Apple.

The rose apple is one of the little known but very beautiful fruit trees of Cuba. Although it has been grown for more than 200 years, it is now never found in orchards, but only in gardens. Few trees have such exquisite leaves, blossoms and fruit, attracting at once the attention of all travelers in the tropics. The foliage is dark and lustrous; the fruit only about two inches long, pear-shaped and finely suffused with bright rose. At several experimental plant-breeding stations in Brazil they are cultivating the pomarrosa.

The Scarlet Oak.

The scarlet oak is even brighter than the red oak in its fall colors, and is equally as brilliant as the gums. Its foliage being more finely divided than that of the red oak gives it a lighter, more airy appearance while the color of its leaves is most emphatic. It is widely distributed throughout the eastern half of the country.

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THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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TORONTO

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

A TALE OF THE NORTH COUNTRY IN THE TIME OF SILAS WRIGHT

By

IRVING BACHELLER

AUTHOR OF
EBEN HOLDEN, D'RI AND I, DARIEL OF THE BLESSED ISLES,
KEEPING UP WITH LIZZIE, ETC., ETC.

"My face is not beautiful, but they say that I have a good heart," Sally assured the stranger.

They started on. I excused myself and took a trail through the woods to another road. Just there, with Sally waving her hand to me as I stood for a moment in the edge of the woods, the curtain falls on this highly romantic period of my life.

Uncle Peabody came for me that evening. It was about the middle of the next week that I received this letter from Sally:

"Dear Bart: Mr. Latour gave up and drove to Potsdam in the evening. Said he had to meet Mr. Parish. I think that he had seen enough of me. I began to hope he would stay—he was so good looking, but mother is very glad that he went, and so am I, for our minister told us that he is one of the wickedest young men in the state. He is very rich and very bad, they say. I wonder if old Kate knew about him. Her charm worked well anyway—didn't it? My nose was all right in the morning. Sorry that I can't meet you Saturday. Mother and I are packing up to go away, for the summer. Don't forget me. I shall be thinking every day of those lovely things you said to me. I don't know what they will try to do with me, and I don't care. I really think as you do, Bart, that God has married us to each other.

"Yours forever,

"SALLY DUNKELBERG".

How often I read those words—so like all the careless words of the young!

CHAPTER XIM.

The Bolt Falls.

Three times that winter I had seen Benjamin Grimshaw followed by the Silent Woman clothed in rags and pointing with her finger.

The trial of Amos came on. He had had "blood on his feet," as they used to say, all the way from Lightpuff to Lewis county in his flight, having attacked and slightly wounded two men with a bowie knife who had tried to detain him at Rainy Lake. He had also shot at an officer in the vicinity of Lowville, where his arrest was effected. He had been identified by all these men, and so his character as a desperate man had been established. This in connection with the scar on his face and the tracks, which the boots of Amos fitted, and the broken gun stock convinced the jury of his guilt.

I remember well the look of the venerable Judge Cady as he pronounced the sentence of death upon Amos Grimshaw. A ray of sunlight slanting through a window in the late afternoon fell upon his gracious countenance, shining also, with the softer light of his spirit. Slowly, solemnly, kindly, he spoke the words of doom. It was his way of saying them that first made me feel the dignity and majesty of the law. The kind and fatherly tone of his voice put me in mind of that supremest court which is above all question and which was swiftly to enter judgment in this matter and in others related to it.

Slowly the crowd moved out of the courtroom. Benjamin Grimshaw rose and calmly whispered to his lawyer. He had not spoken to his son or seemed to notice him since the trial had begun, nor did he now. Mercy had shed tears that day, but not he. Mr. Grimshaw never showed but one emotion—that of anger. He was angry now. His face was hard and scarlet as he muttered as he walked out of the courtroom, his cane briskly beating the floor.

The Silent Woman—as ragged as ever—was waiting on the steps. But went her bony finger as he came down. He turned and struck at her with his cane and shouted in a shrill voice that rang out like a trumpet in his frenzy:

"Go 'way from me. Take her away, somebody. I can't stan' it. She's killin' me. Take her away. Take her away."

"Go 'Way From Me. Take Her Away."

His face turned purple and then white. He reeled and fell headlong, like a tree severed from its roots, and lay still on the hard, stone pavement. It seemed as if snow were falling on his face—it grew so white. The Silent Woman stood as still as he, pointing at him with her finger, her look unchanged. People came running toward her, lifted the head of Mr. Grimshaw and laid it on my knee. It felt like the head of the stranger in Rattleroad. Old Kate bent over and looked at the eyelids of the man which fluttered faintly and were still.

"Dead!" she muttered.

Then, as if her work were finished, she turned and made her way through the crowd and walked slowly down the street. Men stood aside to let her pass, as if they felt the power of her spirit and feared the touch of her garments.

Two or three men had run to the house of the nearest doctor. The crowd thickened. As I sat looking down at the dead face in my lap, a lawyer who had come out of the courtroom pressed near me and bent over and looked at the set eyes of Benjamin Grimshaw and said:

"She floored him at last. I knew she would. He tried not to see her, but I tell ye that bony old finger of hers burnt a hole in him. He couldn't stand it. I knew he'd blow up some day under the strain. She got him at last."

"Who got him?" another asked.

"Rovin' Kate. She killed him pointing her finger at him.—so."

"She's got an evil eye. Everybody's afraid o' the crazy ol' trollope."

"Nonsense! She isn't half as crazy as the most of us," said the lawyer. "In my opinion she had a good reason for pointing her finger at that man. She came from the same town he did over in Vermont. Ye don't know what happened there."

The doctor arrived. The crowd made way for him. He knelt beside the still figure and made the tests. He rose and shook his head, saying:

"It's all over. Let one of these boys go down and bring the undertaker."

Benjamin Grimshaw, the richest man in the township, was dead, and I have yet to hear of any mourners.

Three days later I saw his body lowered into its grave, and the broken-spirited wife stood there with the same sad smile on her face that I had noted when I first saw her in the hills. Rovin' Kate was there in the clothes she had worn Christmas day. She was greatly changed. Her hair was neatly combed. The wild look had left her eyes. She was like one whose back is relieved of a heavy burden. Her lips moved as she scattered little red squares of paper into the grave. I suppose they thought it a crazy whim of hers—they who saw her do it. I thought that I understood the curious bit of symbolism and so did the schoolmaster, who stood beside me. Doubtless the pieces of paper numbered her curses.

The scarlet sins of his youth are lying down with him in the dust," Hacket whispered as we walked away together.

(END OF BOOK TWO.)

BOOK THREE

Which Is the Story of the Chosen Ways.

CHAPTER XIV.

Uncle Peabody's Way and Mine.

It is a bad thing to be under a heavy obligation to one's self of which, thank God, I am now acquitted. I have known men who were their own worst creditors. Everything they earned went swiftly to satisfy the demands of vanity or pride or appetite. I have seen them literally put out of house and home, driven from food and drop into the street, as it were, by one or the other of these heartless creditors—each a grasping usurer with unjust claims.

I remember that Rodney Barnes called for my chest and me that fine morning in early June when I was to go back to the hills, my year's work in school being ended. I elected to walk, and the schoolmaster went with me five miles or more across the flats to the slope of the high country.

"Soon the senator will be coming," he remarked. "I have a long letter from him and he asks about you and your aunt and uncle. I think that he's fond o' you, boy."

"I wish you would let me know when he comes," I said.

"I am sure he will let you know, and, by the way, I have heard from another friend o' yours, my lad. Ye're a lucky one to have so many friends—sure ye are. Here, I'll show ye the letter. There's no reason why I shouldn't. Ye will know its writer, probably, I do not."

So saying he handed me this letter:

"Canterbury, Vt.,
"June 1.

"Dear Sir,—I am interested in the boy Barton Baynes. Good words about him have been flying around like pigeons. When school is out I would like to hear from you, what is the record? What do you think of the soul in him? What kind of work is best for it? If you will let me maybe I can help the plans of God a little. That is my business and yours. Thanking you for reading this, I am, as ever,

"God's humble servant,

"KATE FULLERTON."

"Why, this is the writing of the Silent Woman," I said before I had read the letter half through.

"Rovin' Kate?"

"Roving Kate; I never knew her other name, but I saw her handwriting long ago."

"But look—this is a neatly written, well-worded letter an' the sheet is as white and clean as the new snow. Uncanny woman! They say she carries the power o' God in her right hand. So do all the wronged."

"I wonder why Kate is asking about me," I said.

"Never mind the reason. She is your friend and let us thank God for it. Think how she came to yer help in the old barn an' say a thousand prayers, my lad."

Having come to the first flight of the uplands, he left me with many a kind word—how much they mean to a boy who is choosing his way with a growing sense of loneliness!

I reached the warm welcome of our little home just in time for dinner. They were expecting me and it was a regular company dinner—chicken pie and strawberry shortcake.

How well I remember that hour with the doors open and the sun shining brightly on the blossoming fields and the joy of man and bird and beast in the return of summer and the talk about the late visit of Alma Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln!

While we were eating I told them about the letter of old Kate.

"Fullerton!" Aunt Deel exclaimed. "Are ye sure that was the name, Bart?"

"Yes."

"Goodness gracious sakes alive!" She and I, cle Peabody gave each other looks of surprised inquiry.

"Do you know anybody by that name?" I asked.

"We used to," said Aunt Deel as she resumed her eating. "Can't be she's one o' the Sam Fullertons, can it?"

"Oh, probly not," said Uncle Peabody. "Back East they's more Fullertons than ye could shake a stick at."

A week later we had our raising. Uncle Peabody did not want a public raising, but Aunt Deel had had her way. We had hewed and mortised and bored the timbers for our new home. The neighbors came with pikes and helped to raise and stay and cover them. A great amount of human kindness went into the beams and rafters of that house and of others like it. I knew that The Thing was still alive in the neighborhood, but even that could not paralyze the helpful hands of those people. Indeed, what was each of my Uncle Peabody was nothing more or less than a kind of conversational firewood. I cannot think that any one really believed it.

We had a cheerful day. A barrel of hard cider had been set up in the dooryard, and I remember that some drank it too freely. The ice-o-hee of the men as they lifted on the pikes and the sound of the hammer and beetle rang in the air from morning until night. Mrs. Rodney Barnes and Mrs. Dorothy came to help Aunt Deel with the cooking and a great dinner was served on an improvised table in the dooryard, where the stove was set up. The shingles and sheathes and clapboard were on before the day ended.

Uncle Peabody and I put in the doors and stairway and partitions. More than once in that week I was working together I tried to tell him what Sally had told me, but my courage failed.

The day came, shortly, when I had to speak out, and I took the straight way of my duty as the needle of the compass pointed. It was the end of a summer day and we had watched the dusk fill the valley and come creeping up the slant, sinking the bowlders and thorn tops in its flood, one by one. As we sat looking out of the open door that evening I told them what Sally had told me of the evil report which had traveled through the town that night.

"Damn, little senled, narrer contracted—" Uncle Peabody, speaking in a low, sad tone, but with deep feeling, cut off this highly promising opinion before it was half expressed, and rose and went to the water pail and drank.

"As long as we're honest we don't care what they say," he remarked as he returned to his chair.

"If they won't believe us, we ought to show 'em the papers—nyes," said Aunt Deel.

"Thunder an' John! I wouldn't go 'round the town tryin' to prove that I ain't a thief," said Uncle Peabody. "It wouldn't make no difference. They've got to have somethin' to play with. If they want to use my name for a bean bag let 'em as long as they do it when I ain't lookin'. I wouldn't wonder if they got sore bones by an' by."

I never heard him speak of it again. Indeed, although I knew the topic was often in our thoughts it was never mentioned in our home but once after that, to my knowledge.

We sat for a long time thinking as the night came on.

That week a letter came to me from the senator, announcing the day of Mrs. Wright's arrival in Canton and asking me to meet and assist her in getting the house to rights. I did so. She was a pleasant-faced, amiable woman and a most enterprising house

I Remember My First Task Was Mending the Wheelbarrow.

cleaner. I remember that my first task was mending the wheelbarrow.

"I don't know what Silas would do if he were to get home and find his wheelbarrow broken," said she. "It is almost an inseparable companion of his."

SAID HE COULD NEVER BE WELL

"Fruit-a-tives" Restored Him to Health

159 AVENUE PIUS IX., MONTREAL

"For three years, I was a *terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia* and my general health was very bad. I consulted a physician and took his medicine but I did not improve; and finally he told me that *I could not be cured.*

At this time, a friend advised me to try "*Fruit-a-tives*". After taking two boxes, I was greatly relieved; and this fruit medicine *made me completely well.* My digestion and general health are now splendid!".

GASPARD DUBARD.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The schoolmaster and his family were fishing and camping upon the river, and so I lived at the senator's house with Mrs. Wright and her mother until he arrived. What a wonderful house it was, in my view! I was awed by its size and splendor, its soft carpets and shiny brass and mahogany. Yet it was very simple.

I hoed the garden and cleaned its paths and mowed the dooryard and did some painting in the house.

The senator returned to Canton that evening on the Watertown stage. He greeted me with a fatherly warmth. Again I felt that strong appeal to my eye in his broadcloth and fine linen and beaver hat and in the splendid dignity and courtesy of his manners.

"I've had good reports of you, Bart, and I'm very glad to see you," he said.

"I believe your own marks have been excellent in the last year," I ventured.

"Poorer than I could wish. The teacher has been very kind to me," he laughed. "What have you been studying?"

"Latin (I always mentioned the Latin first), algebra, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history."

He asked about my aunt and uncle and I told him of all that had befallen us, and the one thing of which I had spoken only with him and Sally.

"I shall go up to see them soon," he said.

The people of the little village had learned that he preferred to be let alone when he had got returned. Clad in the long, wearisome way from the scene of his labors. So we had the evening to ourselves.

Mrs. Wright, being weary after the day's work, went to bed early and, at my request, I sat with the senator by the fire for an hour or so. I have always thought it a lucky circumstance, for he asked me to tell of my plans and gave me advice and encouragement which have had a marked effect upon my career.

I remember telling him that I wished to be a lawyer, one of my reasons for it. He told me that a lawyer was either a pest or a servant of justice and that his chief aim should be the promotion of peace and good will in his community. He promised to try and arrange for my accommodation in his office in the autumn and meanwhile to lend me some books to read while I was at home.

"Before we go to bed let us have a settlement," said the senator. "Will you kindly sit down at the table, there, and make up a statement of all the time you have given me?"

I made out the statement very neatly and carefully and put it in his hands.

"That is well done," said he. "I shall wish you to stay until the day after tomorrow, if you will. So you will please add another day."

I amended the statement and he paid me the handsome sum of seven dollars. I remember that after I went to my room that night I stitched up the opening in my jacket pocket, which contained my wealth, with the needle and thread which Aunt Deel had put in my bundle, and slept with the jacket under my mattress.

CHAPTER XV.

I Use My Own Compass at a Fork in the Road.

Swiftly now I move across the border into manhood—a serious, eager, tense manhood. It was the fashion of the young those days.

Mr. Wright came up for a day's fishing in July. My uncle and I took him up the river.

While we ate our luncheon he described Jackson and spoke of the famous cheese which he had kept on a table in the vestibule of the White House for his callers. He described his fellow senators—Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton. I remember, that Webster was, in his view, the least of them, although at his best the greatest orator. We had a delightful day, and when I drove back to the village with him that night he told me that I could go into the office of Wright & Baldwin after harvesting.

"It will do for a start," he said. "A little later I shall try to find a better place for you."

My life went on with little in it worth recording until the letter came. I speak of it as "the letter," because of its effect upon my career. It was from Sally, and it said:

"Dear Bart: It's all over for a long time, perhaps forever—that will depend on you. I shall be true to you, if you really love me, even if I have to wait many, many years. Mother and father saw and read your letter. They say we are too young to be thinking about love and that we have got to stop it. How can I stop it? I guess I shall have to stop living. But we shall have to depend upon our memories now. I hope that yours is as good as mine. Father says no more letters without his permission, and he stamped his foot so hard that I think he must have made a dent in the floor. Talk about slavery—what do you think of that? Mother says that we must wait—that it would make father a great deal of trouble if it were known that I allowed you to write. I guess the spell of old Grimshaw is still following you. Well, we must stretch out that lovely day as far as we can. On the third of June, 1844, we shall both be twenty-one—and I suppose that we can do as we please then. The day is a long way off, but I will agree to meet you that day at eleven in the morning under the old pine on the river where I met you that day and you told me that you loved me. If either or both should die our souls will know where to find each other. If you will solemnly promise, write these words and only these to my mother—Amour omnia vincit, but do not sign your name.

"SALLY."

What a serious matter it seemed to me then! I remember that it gave me a rather slow foot. I wrote the words very neatly and plainly on a sheet of paper and mailed it to Mrs. Dunkelberg. I wondered if Sally would stand firm, and longed to know the secrets of the future. More than ever I was resolved to be the principal witness in some great matter, as my friend in Asbery Lane had put it.

I was still living with Wright & Baldwin when I was offered a clerkship in the office of Judge Westbrook, at Cobleskill, in Schoharie county, at two hundred a year and my board. I knew then just how the offer had come, but knew that the senator must have recommended me. I know now that he wanted a reliable witness of the rent troubles which were growing acute in Schoharie, Delaware and Columbia counties.

It was a trial to go so far from home, as Aunt Deel put it, but both my aunt and uncle agreed that it was "for the best."

How it wrung my heart, when Mr. Purvis and I got into the stage at Canton to see my aunt and uncle standing by the front wheel looking up at me. How old and lonely and forlorn they looked! Aunt Deel had her purse in her hand. I remember how she took a dollar out of it—I suppose it was the only dollar she had—and looked at it a moment and then handed it up to me.

"You better take it," she said. "I'm afraid you won't have enough."

How her hand and lips trembled! I have always kept that dollar.

I couldn't see them as we drove away.

The judge received me kindly and gave Purvis a job in his garden. I was able to take his dictation in soundhand and spent most of my time in taking down contracts and correspondence and in writing them out in proper form, which I had the knack of doing rather neatly. I was impressed by the immensity of certain towns in the Westbrook land, and there were some temptations in the way of peculation, and especially the prominent men, indulged in ardent spirits.

We had near us there a little section of the old world which was trying, in a half-hearted fashion, to maintain itself in the midst of a democracy. It was the manorial life of the patroons—a relic of ancient feudalism which had its beginning in 1629, when the West India company issued its charter of privileges and exemptions. That charter offered to any member of the company who should, within four years, bring fifty adults to the New Netherlands and settle them along the Hudson, a liberal grant of land, to be called a manor, of which the owner or patroon should be full proprietor and chief magistrate. The settlers were to be exempt from taxation for ten years, but under bond to stay in one place and develop it. In the beginning the patroon built houses and barns and furnished cattle, seed and tools. The tenants for themselves and their heirs agreed to pay him a fixed rent forever in stock and produce and, further, to grind at the owner's mill and not to hunt nor fish.

Judge Westbrook, in whose office I worked, was counsel and collector for the patroons, notably for the manors of Livingston and Van Rensselaer—two little kingdoms in the heart of the great republic.

Mr. Louis Latour of Jefferson county whom I had met in the company of Mr. Dunkelberg, came during my last year there to attend to a case in the office of the judge, a privilege for which he was indebted to the influence of Senator Wright, I understood. He was a gay Lothario, always boasting of his love affairs, and he was a terror to the girls.

One day in May near the end of my two years in Cobleskill Judge Westbrook gave me two writs to serve on settlers in the neighborhood of Baldwin Heights and Summit—two of rent. He told me what I knew, that there was bitter feeling against the patroons in that vicinity and that I might encounter opposition to the service of writs. If so I was not to press the matter, but bring them back and he would give them to the sheriff.

"I do not insist on your taking this task upon you," he added. "I want a man of tact to go and talk with these people and get their point of view. If you don't care to undertake it I'll send another man."

"I think I would enjoy the task," I said in ignorance of that hornet's nest back in the hills.

"Take Purvis with you," he said. "He can take care of the horses, and as those back-country folk are a little lawless it will be just as well to have a witness with you. They tell me that Purvis is a man of nerve and vigor."

I had drafted my letters for the day and was about to close my desk and start on my journey when Louis Latour came in and announced that he had brought the writs from the judge and was going with me.

"I wouldn't miss it for a thousand dollars," he remarked. "By Jove! I think we'll have a bully time."

"I don't object to your going but you must remember that I am in command," I said, a little taken back, for I had no good opinion either of his prudence or his company.

"The judge told me that I could go but that I should be under your orders," he answered. "I'm not going to be a fool. I'm trying to establish a reputation for good sense myself."

We got our dinners and set out soon after one o'clock. I had read the deeds of the men we were to visit. They were brothers and lived on adjoining farms with leases which covered three hundred and fifty acres of land. Their great-grandfather had agreed to pay a yearly rent forever of sixty-two bushels of good, sweet, merchantable, winter wheat, eight yearling cattle and four sheep in good flesh and sixteen fat hens, all to be delivered in the city of Albany on the first day of January of each year. So, feeling that I was engaged in a just cause, I braved by determined to serve the writs if possible.

I rode in silence, thinking of Sally and of those beautiful days now receding into the past and of my aunt and uncle. I had written a letter to them every week and one or the other had answered it. Between the lines I had detected the note of loneliness. They had told me the small news of the countryside. How narrow and monotonous it all seemed to me then! Rodney Barnes had bought a new farm; John Axtell had been hurt in a runaway; my white mare had got a spavin!

"Ha'p, mister!"

I started out of my reveries with a little jump of surprise. A big, rough-

A Big, Rough Dressed, Bearded Man Stood in the Middle of the Road With a Gun on His Shoulder.

dressed, bearded man stood in the middle of the road with a gun on his shoulder.

"Where ye goin'?"

"Up to the Van Hensen place."

"Where do ye hail from?"

"Cobleskill."

"On business for Judge Westbrook?"

"Yes."

"Writs to serve?"

"Yes," I answered with no thought of my imprudence.

"Say, young man, by hokey nettle! I advise you to turn right around and go back!"

"Why?"

"'Cause if ye try to serve any writs ye'll git into trouble."

"That's interesting," I answered. "I am not seeking a quarrel, but I do want to see how the people feel about the payment of their rents."

"Say mister, look down into that valley there," the stranger began. "See all them houses—they're the little houses o' the poor. See how smooth the land is? Who built them houses? Who cleaned that land? Was it Mr. Livingston? By hokey nettle! I guess not. The men who live there built the houses an' cleaned the land. We ain't got nothin' else—not a dollar! It's all gone to the landlord. I am for the men who made every rod o' that land an' who own not a single rod of it. Years an' years ago a king gave it to a man who never cut one tree or laid one stone on another. The deeds say that we must pay a rent o' so many bushels o' wheat a year but the land is no good for wheat, an' ain't been for a hundred years. Why, ye see, mister, a good many things have happened in three hundred years. The land was willin' to give wheat then an' a good many folks was willin' to be slaves. By hokey nettle! they had got used to it. Kings an' magi-trates an' slavery didn't look so bad to 'em as they do now. Our brains have changed—that's what's the matter—same as the soil has changed. We want to be free like the birds in the country. America has growed up around us but we are livin' back in old Holland three hundred years ago. It don't set good. We see lots o' people that don't have to be slaves. They own their land an' they ain't worked any harder than we have or been any more savin'. That's why I say we can't pay the rents no more an' ye mustn't try to make us. By hokey nettle! You'll have trouble if ye do."

The truth had flashed upon me out of the words of this simple man. Until then I had heard only one side of the case. If I were to be the servant of justice, as Mr. Wright had advised, what was I to do? These tenants had been Grimshawed and were being Grimshawed out of the just fruits of their toil by the feudal chief whose remote ancestor had been a king's favorite. For half a moment I watched the wavering needle of my compass and said:

"If what you say is true I think you are right," I said.

To be continued.

Birds as Comedians.

The most comical of birds is the starling, whose habit of building nests in chimney pots often calls down the housewife's wrath upon it. But the starling is a wag, and like many other birds he imitates their calls.

Sometimes when he is feeling particularly pleased with life he will give an exhibition of his powers, entirely for his own amusement. You may see him sitting on a branch in the corner of a field giving a series of life-like imitations. His imitation of the blackbird's alarm call will set every blackbird within hearing distance in a panic.

Then perhaps he will poke fun at the linnets and peewits by calling them with their calling notes. The birds answer the call, but cannot discover who has uttered it.

When trained he can be made to talk as well as any jackdaw, and he soon learns to whistle tunes.

Rubber Growth Fails.

In parts of Brazil plantations have been abandoned and rubber manufacture reduced almost to zero. Some of the rubber land is being planted to coffee, a little is being worked, barely enough to keep paths open between the trees; it means practically no labor from this territory for the fiscal year ending April, 1922.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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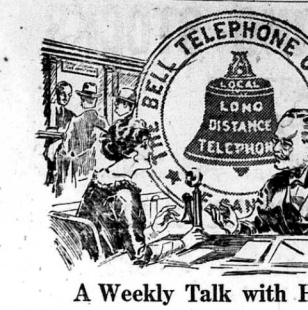


A Weekly Talk with Home

by Long Distance

"WHY don't you talk home by Long Distance telephone?" said Mr. Wyndham-King, Banker, to his secretary; "Have a good talk with your mother occasionally; it will do you good."

The young woman, an invaluable aid to the busy banker, had not been at her best for some time, and her work was suffering.

"I never thought of telephoning," she confessed when the suggestion was made, "I'll surely try it!"

She was simply homesick; her employer had guessed right!

Those weekly talks with her home have made a wonderful difference in the girl's life. Her health, her work, her general outlook on life have all reflected the change.

Long Distance did it! It is doing the same thing for hundreds by bridging the gulf between them and faraway home and friends. Station-to-Station service with low Evening and Night rates has brought Long Distance within the reach of everyone.

After 8.30 P.M. Station-to-Station rates are about half the day rate. At midnight they become about one-quarter the day rate.

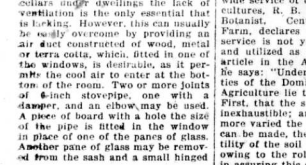
Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

VENTILATE VEGETABLES.

Plan Outlined for Making Good Storage Room.

It is necessary to have good ventilation if food and vegetables are to be kept safely in storage. In many cellars under dwellings the lack of ventilation is the only essential that is lacking. However, this can usually be easily overcome by providing an air duct constructed of wood, metal or terra cotta, which, fitted in one of the windows, is desirable, as it permits the cool air to enter at the bottom of the room. Two or more joints of 6-inch stovepipe, one with a damper, and an elbow, may be used. A piece of board with a hole the size of the pipe is fitted in the window in place of one of the panes of glass. Another pane of glass may be removed from the sash and a small hinged door fitted in its place, which when open allows the heated air to escape. In cold weather both the hinged door and the damper in the stovepipe must be closed. The windows in the storage room should be darkened in order to protect the vegetables from the light.

Barrels, crates, boxes, or bins may be used as containers for the various vegetables, but movable containers are preferable to built-in bins, as it is possible to remove them for cleaning. It is advisable to construct shelves or a slat floor to keep the crates, boxes, baskets, and other containers off the ground. This is highly desirable to insure a free circulation of air and to prevent the containers from harboring mice, rats and other vermin. The shelves for canned goods along one side of the room need not be more than six inches wide.



Details of construction for the ventilation of a storage room in a basement. The air duct may be made of wood, terra cotta, or metal and installed in place of a pane of glass, the avoiding cutting through the cellar wall. A hinged door the size of another pane of glass may serve as an outlet for the warm air.

Poultry Raising.

The safest way for those who are about to make their first attempt at poultry raising is to start in a small way with a few fowls, and learn the business thoroughly before making large investments, advise poultry specialists. Mistakes will be made and many difficult problems will be presented for solution before success in any large measure will be attained. As soon as it is found to be a paying investment, more capital may be put into the plant.

Another good plan for the beginner who wishes to learn the art of poultry keeping is to secure a position with some successful poultry man. One or two years of work on a large, practical plant will be found a great help, as the methods of caring for the birds and of marketing the products can thus be learned better than in almost any other way.

The question is often asked, What is the best time of the year for one to begin? When to begin is not very important. Fall is a good time, for then stock can be purchased for less money than at any other season. It is also advisable to move the fowls to their new quarters before they begin to lay.

If the beginner has had experience in poultry keeping, it will be all right to purchase eggs, otherwise he should begin with the fowls and thus gain some knowledge of caring for poultry before attempting to raise chickens.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NITRO-CULTURES.

Dominion-wide Service to Growers of Legumes Not Used.

In giving a short account of the aims and methods of the distributors in connection with the Dominion-wide service of distribution of nitro-cultures, R. B. Inglis, B.A., Junior Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, declares the belief that this service is not yet as widely known and utilized as it should be. In an article in the Agricultural Gazette, he says: "Underlying all the activities of the Dominion Department of Agriculture lie two basic principles: First, that the soil of Canada is not inexhaustible; and, second, that the more varied the products of farming can be made, the better will the fertility of the soil be maintained. It is owing to the role that legumes play in assuring this second aim, that the distribution of nitro-culture was undertaken and is still maintained.

After explaining that the legumes, in the absence of certain bacteria, can grow in suitable soils, but only at the expense of drawing on the nitrogen material of the soil, while, if the bacteria are present and live in partnership with the plant these micro-organisms can extract free nitrogen from the air and transmute it into forms available for the plant's nutrition, Mr. Inglis points out that if on the completion of the crop's life cycle the roots and tops be ploughed under, the net results may in many cases be an actual addition to the nitrogen resources of the soil. This, he declares, is one main reason for growing a legume crop. Mr. Inglis points out in his article that:

"The object of nitro-culture distribution is to furnish cultures of these nitrogen-gathering organisms in a viable condition ready to be introduced at sowing time, along with the seed of the chosen legume, into soils where they may be wanting."

The groups of the legume family with which farmers, and therefore distributors of nitro-cultures, are concerned are the clover group, i.e., red, white, zigzag or alsike; the alfalfa group, i.e., alfalfa, medick, and sweet clovers, white or yellow; the pea group, i.e., garden and Canada field pea, vetch, and sweet pea; the bean group, i.e., garden and scarlet runner beans.

These groups all live in partnership with the organism known as bacillus radicicola, but, as Mr. Inglis points out, "the organisms have developed into specific strains which will only inoculate certain classes or groups of legumes, and cross inoculation between the groups will not occur, or, if they do, do so but rarely and with difficulty. Again best innoculation takes place, would naturally be expected, with organisms taken from a given specific plant on other plants of the same species." For this reason, applicants for supply of nitro-culture are instructed to state the kind of seed they wish to treat.

The finished result of isolating, growing and testing the organisms suited to encourage the growth of legumes, comes to the farmer's hands in small corked phials, containing (a) a jelly substance, viz., the medium or artificial soil holding in solution the nutritive substances required to maintain the bacteria in transit to their destination; this jelly is insoluble in the further treatment; the farmer will give the contents and may be neglected by him as being served its purpose; and (b) the really important part, a thin layer of viscid transparent slime, which consists of millions of bacteria. These bacteria have to be transferred by him to the seed.

Each bottle contains on an average sufficient bacteria to inoculate about a bushel (60 pounds) of seed of the particular variety specified by the farmer. These bottles should not be opened till required for use, nor should the bacteria be exposed to direct sunlight, which will kill them.

The transference of the bacteria to the seed is effected by washing this slime off the jelly by some liquid, generally sweet skim milk with a little sugar added. The seeds are treated with this slightly sticky liquid, and the suspended bacteria adhere to the seeds, which, when dry, are sown and covered with earth. Here again, a cloudy day is best to choose for seeding, so as to avoid exposing the bacteria to sunlight. Full instructions for use, which are only outlined above, accompany all bottles.

LESSONS FOR CANADA

A STUDY OF NEW ZEALAND'S DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Island Dominion Now Leads World In Exportation of Cheese — Best Land Being Rapidly Bought Up for Purposes of Farming—Conditions In the Two Countries Contrasted.

Canada's greatest rival in the dairy world to-day, particularly in the exporting of cheese, is New Zealand. Within the past two years the latter country has taken the lead in cheese production and is rapidly forging ahead in butter. In order to meet this competition some idea of that industry in the island country of the Pacific is necessary, and the following article, consisting of excerpts from a paper read by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner for Canada, before the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's convention at Ottawa recently, supplies this information. It might be worth mentioning that Mr. Ruddick is in a particularly favorable position to handle this subject, having been connected with the dairy industry of New Zealand for almost two years:

The development of the dairying industry in New Zealand during the last twenty years is an astonishing record, and one which, coupled with the conditions existing in that country, is of very great significance to Canadian producers.

In 1904 our exports reached the maximum of 232,000,000 pounds of cheese and 34,000,000 pounds of butter. While New Zealand's growth from that date is shown in the following table:

NEW ZEALAND'S EXPORTS.

Year.	Butter. Lbs.	Cheese, Lbs.
1904	35,206,728	9,691,920
1915	47,055,125	91,532,896
1921*	72,894,752	151,583,304

*Year ending August 30.

The exports of butter for 1921 may be a little abnormal on account of some "carry-over" from the previous year, but even after making some allowance on that score the record, on the whole, is a very striking one, and New Zealand differs from most other countries in this respect, that the increased production is due to the stimulus of high prices during the war will be permanent.

I am afraid we have reached the point where it must be admitted that New Zealand exports are larger than ours, and that we now have to take second place among the cheese exporting countries of the world. I believe New Zealand is destined to be the greatest dairying country in the world.

At the present time sheep raising is still the largest industry, but the great rise in land value makes it difficult for anyone to purchase good land at prevailing prices and raise these animals profitably. There will be large areas of rough upland unsuitable for dairying which will continue to be sheep country, but the more fertile areas are being fast converted into dairy farms.

At the present time there are 43,000,000 acres in occupation. Of this area 25,000,000 is unimproved land, being partly bush and land which has never been broken, but which is used for pasture. There are 18,000,000 acres that have been cultivated, and of these less than 1,000,000 acres are devoted to grain crops. Out of the 18,000,000 acres, 16,000,000 are in permanent grasses or clover for pasture.

The climate is favorable, with no extremes of temperature. Except at high altitudes, it never gets colder than October temperature in Ontario or hotter than our weather in June.

In 1920 there were 384 factories in which manufactured cheese and 157 that manufactured butter. Most of these factories have dual plants, and can turn out either butter or cheese. They are, for the most part, organized on a co-operative basis.

Both cheese factories and creameries average very much larger output than ours do. Out of a total of 153 creameries in 1920, two had an output of over 3,500,000 pounds each, and eight others made over 1,000,000 pounds each, while there were 384 cheese factories in operation that year, of which 65 made over 300 tons, 9 made 375 tons, nine made over 600 tons, and one over 1,000 tons.

There is, however, another side to the picture which should be considered in order to be perfectly fair. In the first place the high price of land in New Zealand is causing some concern. It is not uncommon for dairy farms without any buildings, except a small house, to sell for $500 an acre, and sales have been reported at $750. Of course, all land is not held at these figures, but very little good localities can be bought for less than $150 to $200 an acre.

This adds considerably to the cost of producing milk. It costs more to manufacture cheese and butter in New Zealand than it does in this country. Labor and supplies are more expensive.

During the winter season, with frequent rains, and 200 to 300 in the milking yards and lanes get into very bad condition, and although the cows are pastured the year round there are four or five months when they suffer a good deal from exposure. The practice of covering the cows with rugs or waterproof blankets is followed by many farmers, but these get very dirty in the course of a month or two.

These conditions give rise to some trouble with the flavor of the cheese. They are now trying to improve matters by pasteurizing the milk used for cheese-making, but while this may be an improvement in reducing a cheese with a cleaner flavor, it is doubtful if their cheese, made from pasteurized milk, will ever have the positive cheddar cheese flavor which our best cheese have, in this we have the advantage.

Prize for Ontario Spy Apples.

One of the judges at the Imperial Fruit Show was so convinced that the twenty-box lot of Ontario Northern Spies was absolutely the best entered in that cooking class of the British Empire Section, that, when it was finally decided that this entry should not even receive a third prize, he offered to provide a special prize of £20. The Ministry of Agriculture, to whom the London Daily Mail refers all matters of this kind, considered that such an award would be a reflection on the judging, and refused to accept the prize offered.

FEWER CATTLE MARKETED.

Receipts at Canadian Yards Reflect Feed Situation.

Receipts of cattle at the five principal stock yards of Canada during the past year show a decrease of 143,521, as compared with 1920. Receipts of calves declined by 33,523 and sheep by 2,163. On the other hand, receipts of hogs increased by 21,061.

Receipts of cattle at Toronto increased by 28,324 in 1921, as compared with 1920, but on the other hand, Winnipeg's receipts decreased by 133,288. The decrease in arrivals at Winnipeg was due in large part to abundance of feed in the West, while the increase in marketings in Toronto was the result of unending by Ontario feeders owing to shortage of feed.

The Province of Quebec has the credit for such increase in total production of hogs as took place last year, Montreal arrivals in this line being nearly 30,000 ahead of 1920, while Toronto arrivals were almost 10,000 short. The increase in hog marketings at Calgary and Edmonton would also indicate that Alberta is coming back in hogs.

The following table shows the arrivals in detail in the several classes of live stock at the different markets named in the two years:

CATTLE.

	1921.	1920.
Toronto	323,911	295,587
Montreal	76,573	98,656
Winnipeg	158,282	291,570
Calgary	79,896	92,777
Edmonton	39,796	42,299
Totals	678,368	821,889

CALVES.

	1921.	1920.
Toronto	68,538	76,962
Montreal	104,115	128,053
Winnipeg	21,442	24,771
Calgary	13,213	14,218
Edmonton	5,287	6,224
Totals	212,695	246,228

HOGS.

	1921.	1920.
Toronto	300,766	310,518
Montreal	170,575	140,949
Winnipeg	119,200	145,360
Calgary	47,910	29,426
Edmonton	34,773	25,910
Totals	673,224	652,163

SHEEP.

	1921.	1920.
Toronto	274,989	272,776
Montreal	182,899	189,710
Winnipeg	49,176	52,867
Calgary	68,714	52,009
Edmonton	10,598	9,977
Totals	586,376	588,439

The Chinch Bug.

The chinch bugs spend the winter in clumps of bunch grass and under dead leaves and rubbish. In the spring they emerge and fly to fields of young wheat, where they lay their eggs on the root tops and stems. When the wheat commences to ripen and dry, the young bugs

Chinch Bug.

leave the wheat fields in armies and walk—for most of them cannot fly—to the cornfields, where they do the greatest damage.

The fact that they make the migration from the wheat to the corn by walking gives the farmer his opportunity to check the invasion by pouring road oil along the bottom of a shallow furrow dug across the line of march. Deep holes should be dug every 25 feet along the furrow on the side nearest the wheat to trap the bugs.

Corn already infested may be sprayed with kerosene emulsion along the first rows to prevent the bugs from going farther. Some corn will be injured by the spray, but the balance will be safe from the bug.

As a preventive measure, burn all trash and dried grasses, especially such as grow in clumps like "broom sedge" during early winter or early spring. Roadsides and pastures should receive most thorough treatment of this character.

Inroads Eastern Markets.

A few years ago Ontario creamerymen looked upon the Western Provinces as their own special preserve for the sale of breeding stock. Now a further change appears to be impending. At the recent annual meeting of the Manitoba Live Stock Breeders, the opinion was expressed that sheep breeders in that province are going to find it possible to develop a considerable outlet for breeding stock in the Eastern as well as the other Western Provinces.

Feeding Brood Sows.

Do not feed the brood sows too heavily on corn. For strong litters, feed containing a higher protein content is essential. Roots should be included in the ration.

The sow that farrows during the severe winter weather should be in the cow stable, where it is much warmer than in the ordinary piggery.

Information on Fresh Eggs.

1. Keep the nests clean. One nest for four hens.
2. Gather eggs twice daily.
3. Keep eggs in cool, dry cellar.
4. Market at least twice a week.
5. Shut the rooster.

SHAWL IN DEMAND

Spanish Decoration Popular for Evening Wear.

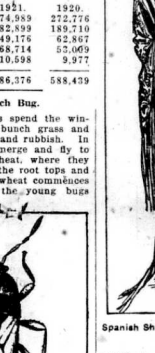
Emerald Green Favorite Shade, With Deep Border of Embroidery in Different Colors.

For evening use the Spanish shawl —richly embroidered—is in great demand. There is an art in wearing these big shawls. They may easily be made to look quite ordinary, or a clever woman can make them supremely elegant by the right twist of a fringed end. And fringe is of first importance in this matter.

A charming evening gown recently designed was lavishly trimmed with soft fringes, and over the dress was thrown a magnificent mantone de manila—or embroidered shawl made of thick crepe. These shawls are made in very rich colors, and the embroideries are so varied that the ensemble resembles the brilliant wing of a tropical butterfly.

Emerald green is a favorite color for these shawls, with a deep border of embroidery carried out in different shades of blue, red, orange and dark gray; or the shawl may have a white ground, white fringe and colored designs copied from an old Chinese picture.

When Chinese figures are introduced one often finds the tiny faces "applied" in painted ivory. A shawl should be allowed to droop off the shoulders, or one end may be left to trail on the ground while the other is caught up over the arm. A wrap of this kind gives a splendid splash of color when worn with a black or white evening gown. Fringes are playing an important role in the world of dress this season.



Spanish Shawl of Emerald Crepe Richly Embroidered.

THE CAPE FOR SPORT WEAR

One Mode Has Simple Skirt Affording Garment Developed With Sweater Front.

A sport garment for women of a soft wool material in an indeterminate plaid, has the simple sport skirt and a cape of the material with what may be called a sweater front. It is straight, short, rounding out at the neck, and with no opening down the front.

The cape, which falls a little below the hips, buttons on at the sides at the top. The cape has a fur collar and little fur balls to match finish silk ends which can be tied. The edge of the cape and the pockets of the skirt are bound with silk.

New Shades From Old.

When white window shades become soiled they can be easily renewed and freshened by a new coat of flat white paint. Take them down and unroll them and stretch them against a flat surface of wall or board. Give each side a coat of the paint, and when dry a darker shade of green or brown, whichever is preferred, can be put on one side, thus giving a practically new, double faced curtain.

DOUGLAS'
EGYPTIAN
LINIMENT

THE FARMER'S FRIEND

Relieves caked bag, garget, spider or infection of the teat, also thrush in horses' feet, fistula, etc. Stops bleeding at once. Removes proud flesh, soreness and swelling.

At all Dealers and Druggists.
Manufactured only by
DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, Ont.

DRESS FOR THE YOUNG GIRL

Appropriate to the young girl is the dainty belt of crocheted flowers which gathers this dressy little dress of plaited georgette, in deep warm red.

CRAZE FOR BLACK IN DRESS

Frocks and Wraps Alike Are Made of Dull-Surfaced Stuffs—Crepe de Chine Used.

There is a decided movement in the direction of long skirts—but women are not yet ready for the long skirt, which will be worn, if at all, on ceremonious occasions only," asserts a writer in Good Housekeeping. However, skirts everywhere are a bit longer—decidedly on the downward trend. Dermit, at the moment, oddly sponsors a skirt which is longer in the back than in the front.

The craze for black in dress is almost amusing. Frocks and wraps alike are made of black crepe de chine or crepe marocain—always the dull-surfaced stuffs. Black satin is worn but little, although we hear it is to be smart this winter. The greatest simplicity prevails, a frock being smart according to its simplicity. Thus do really smart women distinguish themselves from the nouveaux riches.

We see an attempt at color here and there on the occasional red hat or a colored frock under a black cloak. But in general the passion for black is so strong that even the embroidered collars and girdles which appeared on some of the models of the early season are now eliminated—the garments being made entirely in black. Gray hose is sometimes permitted.

Sleeves, if any, continue wide—the close sleeve being reserved for the close-fitting corsage. While Paris couturiers abide by a straight and slender silhouette, varied effects are achieved in diverse interpretations of the sleeve. It is unusual to find a detail of dress take upon itself such a prominent place and thus attain a position of foremost importance. Throughout this mode the Japanese influence predominates.

KNICKERS, SKIRT, COAT, CAPE

Combination Affords Outfit for Both Street and Sport Wear—Tams to Match the Hat.

One smart suit seen recently had knickers, a circular skirt, a hip length belted coat and a three-quarter length circular cape. Cape and skirt might be worn together if desired, with sport shirt of soft silk. The coat and skirt when combined make up a conventional street suit, and for vigorous sports or long-distance hikes the coat or cape with breeches complete a decidedly practical outfit.

Fans have firmly established themselves as a charming adjunct to the costume and are now being designed to match or blend with the hat worn.

The range of reddish browns such as rust, henna and sumac are good looking and these are being vigorously featured. Black makes an effective trimming for these shades, and it is much seen, silk soutache braid in various widths appearing on many wool jersey dresses in reddish tones.

Bright Beads on Black.

Beads have been for a time relegated, as a trimming, to the cheaper type of dress, but have now been brought back for use on the more expensive models. Colored jewel effects in the shades seen in garnets, rubies and emeralds are introduced into dull black dresses. The designs are massed in interesting ways so that the effect of this trimming, especially in the evening, is very beautiful, though it needs to be designed and carried out with artistic skill.

Promoting Pure-Breds.

A unique method of promoting the pure-bred Holstein industry in a community is furnished us by S. J. Chaffee, a prominent Holstein breeder of Sunnyside, Washington. Mr. Chaffee stated at a joint meeting of the Sunnyside Commercial Club and the Farm Bureau, that during 1922 he will give away to dairy farmers every bull calf which he raises, without any charge, and the only condition will be that the recipient will give the use of the bull to his neighbors without charge. Mr. Chaffee stated that he is doing this for the purpose of promoting dairying in the Yakima Valley.

Jersey Registration.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. It is not yet possible to state just what the increase has been in registration. Figures show, however, that in the first 11 months of 1921 that Jersey registrations increased by 25 per cent. over the 12 months of 1920.

A Successful Man

Among the notable professional men of this country who achieved great success along strictly legitimate lines was Dr. R. V. Pierce. Devoting his attention to the specialty of women's diseases, he became a recognized authority in that line.

Over fifty years ago this noted physician gave to the world a Prescription which has never been equaled for the weaknesses of women. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., long since found out what he naturally best for women's diseases. He learned it all thru treating thousands of cases. The result of his studies was a medicine called Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This medicine is made of vegetable growths that nature surely intended for backache, headache, weakening pains, and for the many disorders common to women in all ages of life. Women who take this standard remedy know that in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription they are getting a safe woman's tonic so good that druggists everywhere sell it in both tablet and fluid form.

Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Branch Laboratory in Bridgeburg, Ont., for trial package tablets.

BLOUSE WITH SKIRT EFFECT

This most novel blouse with its long fringe for skirt effect is called a "kerchief" and is very popular. It is of cashmere and is checkered with bright-colored figures in black and white.

KNITTED FROCKS ARE CLASSY

Garment Has Passed Through Novelty Stage and Has Entered List of the Staples.

The knitted frock has passed through the novelty stage and has entered the lists of the staples, for it is not only a useful, but a most attractive addition to any one's wardrobe. Since the knitted dress has been introduced it has steadily gained in popularity.

They are very simple in line. There is no less the greater part of their charm. The straight-line frock with the narrow spring belt is becoming to so many different styles of figures.

While many of them come in solid colors, stripe or bands of contrasting color may be worked into them. Then, too, embroidery and pipings may be used. A most attractive frock of this sort seen recently was in the delicate beige with an embroidered design showing in one or three shades of green and fuchsia. A ribbon piping was used around the neck, sleeves and hem.

Blouses Are Opaque.

The tendency is to get away from transparent blouses in favor of those made of opaque materials. Some women compromise by having blouses made of three thicknesses of georgette, thus made opaque, but still possessing the softness of the transparent fabric.

Children's Fashions.

Narrow leather bands or pipings trim some of the newest and smartest frocks for children, one simple little dress featuring this trimming being made of Copenhagen blue duvetyn, with leather bands in black. A brown velours was trimmed with bands of tan leather.

For Cool Days.

Wash dresses are just as popular for children during the cold months as in the summer time. Fabrics particularly favored are sateen, heavy cotton crepe, which is often combined with bright-flowered cretonne, unbleached muslin trimmed in cretonne or in appliqued motifs of bright-colored chambray, sateen or linen, and both checked and striped ginghams. Bloomers accompany most of the frocks for the child up to six years.

Broken Lenses or Broken Spectacles

Bring us the pieces of your broken lens or spectacles. We have the best repair service.

New lenses made to order, or supplied from stock.

Your eyes can be tested and properly fitted for new glasses by H. E. SMITH, the Optometrist.

It is well to have an extra pair when accidents happen.

Call on our Optical Department.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

Established 50 years.

Plain Talks - No. 8

DEAR PEOPLE,—

We desire to impress you with our thanks for your kind patronage. It is sure a pleasure to find new customers and still hang on to the old ones. Now, if your boots are well fixed, they are fixed with us; and if they are fixed with us, they are fixed well! So beware of imitators who would pose as practical shoe makers, and come to the old reliable stand where materials and workmanship are always of the same high standard, for with us the price alone is low. (Fair dealing) is our motto, and reductions in price were made by us first.

We lead, others follow.

Town Price		Our Price
$1.45	Men's Soles	$1.30
.50	Men's Heels	.40
1.10	Ladies' Soles	.90
.35	Ladies' Heels	.25

Skates sharpened on our new machine.
Skate straps 25c.
Hockey laces.
Horsehide oil-taned Shoepacks, $2.50.
Arch supports to fit, $2.75.
With adjustments, $3.75.

WELCOME, WINTRY WINDS?

What did you do with your summer's dough?
It's gone; and you hate to tell.
Soon we'll have both hail and snow.
It sure would make one yell.
But if we should worry! let it come,
The wintry winds we'll greet,
For we were shod at the Hospital
And we shall have dry feet.
Hog! Dog! nor devil, do we fear,
For our **understanding's** good;
Our sox are dry, our feet are glad,
We did as wise fool's should.

For a first-class job on the shortest notice, try the

Boot & Shoe Hospital

Opposite Royal Hotel

NEW LOCATION

F. S. SCOTT'S BARBER SHOP

Is now located on John Street, and we assure you of courteous attention.

SHOE - SHINE - PARLOR with special accommodation for ladies.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES, TOBACCOS.

We do Amateur Photographic Work. Films may be left at shop, or F. S. Scott's residence.

"Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing unerring pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and little toe joints enlarge and a grampike pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot trouble is, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practitioner—a man who knows all about foot ills—knows how to make bad feet easy and correct—knows the best and skilled foot. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

George L. Tessey, a well-known Buffalo mechanic, said he had gained twelve pounds; his wife had gained twenty-six pounds and his daughter was gaining every day, by taking Tanlac. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

HOGS AND CALVES Wanted

Will ship hogs on Saturday, March 4th, and will pay the highest market price for select hogs, weighing 150 lbs. or over. From 6 to 10c. for good Veal Calves. Hold your Hogs and Calves for Saturday and I will give you as much, or more, than any other buyer.

G. H. WILLIAMS.

Reserve Thursday, March 9th for the grand concert in Grace Church. Fuller announcements next week.

Herbert Clancy was on Saturday convicted before Magistrate Rankin of an infraction of the O. T.A., and sentenced to twelve months in gaol.

A new telephone directory has just been distributed by mail to Napanee subscribers. Manager Graham would be glad to hear from any telephone users who have not received their copy of the new issue.

"I have sold over 2000 bottles of Tanlac and have never had a dissatisfied customer," writes Smiser's Drug Store, Columbia, Tenn. Tanlac is sold in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store, Limited, and by leading druggists everywhere.

Thos Nelson Davis, who has been Township Clerk of the Township of Adolphustown for a number of years, and a well-known and highly respected citizen, passed away very suddenly on Sunday, at his home, the cause of death being heart trouble.

On Monday evening last the Shakespeare Club paid a surprise visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Herrington, Piety Hill, to bid Mr. Herrington farewell ere he leaves next week for a three months' trip to Europe. After a social hour the club presented Mr. Herrington with a sum of money while Mrs. Herrington was the recipient of a bouquet of daffodils.

Motor Car Licenses.

Mr. Damon Garrison has been appointed issuer of Motor Licenses for this county for 1922, and has received a supply of forms, and number plates. Motor owners wishing licenses will find him at Garrison Bros.' store on John street. Kindly bring with you engine number, serial number, and number of last year's license.

BIRTHS

Kellar—At Kingston general hospital, on Saturday, February 18th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kellar, a daughter.

McKnight—At Selby, on Wednesday, February 15th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. McKnight, a son—Almon Grange.

Lloyd—At North Fredericksburgh, on Sunday, February 19th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lloyd, a son.—Harold Alfred.

Rix—At Napanee, on Thursday, February 16th, 1922, to Ensign and Mrs. Rix, a son.

Robinson—At Napanee, on Thursday, February 9th, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Robinson, a son.

DEATHS

Davis—At Adolphustown, on Sunday, February 26th, 1922, Thomas Nelson Davis, aged 60 years, 6 months, 11 days.

Joy—At Napanee, on Thursday, February 23rd, 1922, Wm. E. Joy, son of Mrs. W. G. Joy, aged 3 years, 6 months.

Krimmey—At North Fredericksburgh, on Wednesday, February 22nd, 1922, Catherine Kimmerly, aged 85 years.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Gee, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Herbert Daly.

Mrs. W. A. Daly is visiting her sister, Mrs. Campbell, Toronto.

Mrs. A. W. Benjamin, Yarker, is the guest of Mrs. W. J. Doller.

Miss Lou Vanalstine is spending a couple of weeks in Toronto.

Mrs. Manly Conger, Syracuse, is visiting her son, Deseronto road.

Miss Thelma Williams, Watertown, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. O. A. Knight.

Mr. Jas. Madden was in Chicago last week attending the funeral of his son.

Mrs. J. R. Dafoe spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Stewart, Toronto.

Mr. D. K. Thomas, Govan, Sask., spent a couple of days last week with Mr. G. M. Neely.

Mrs. Sid. Scott is in Kingston General Hospital, where she underwent an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Brown, Palace road, are spending the week with friends in Toronto.

Mr. Ambrose Donnelly, Toronto, spent a day last week with his sister, Mrs. Arthur Kimmerly.

Mrs. Palmer and daughter, Winnifred, Belleville, are guests of her sister, Mrs. Geo. A. Cliff.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leonard and family, Belleville, spent the week-end with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Leonard.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Connolly, Yarker, have returned home after spending two months in Kingston with thei niece, Mrs. Dr. Renton.

Mrs. Walter Coxall had the misfortune to slip on the ice in her back yard one day last week and suffered a fractured bone in her wrist.

Messrs. Dr. J. P. Vrooman, T. B. Wallace and W. S. Herrington, K.C., leave this week for a three months trip to England and the continent.

Miss Frances Coleman, nurse-in-training at St. John's Hospital, returned to Toronto on Monday, after spending Saturday and Sunday at the Vicarage.

Dr. C. Clifford Sharpe, a former Ernesttown boy, now of Havre de Grace, Maryland, was married in that city on Wednesday, 15th February, to Miss Annie Seneca Greenleaf, of Havre de Grace.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Acton, Gananoque; Mr. and Mrs. Kelday, Endicott, N.Y.; Mrs. Jameson, Watkins' Glenn, N.Y.; and Mrs. Kelly, of Binghampton, N.Y., are in Napanee to attend the funeral of the late Mr. H. W. Kelly.

Mr. Howitt, of the Granite Weights, Napanee, attended the Ontario Granite and Marble Dealers Convention held in Toronto recently. He is now in Quebec purchasing stock of granite which he intends manufacturing into the most up-to-date monumental designs.

May grace be with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ with perfect sincerity.—Eph. 6-24: Let us not love in words only nor with the lips, but in deed and in truth.—1 John, 3-18: Blessed is the man that endureth temptation.—Jas. 1-12; Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation; the spirit indeed is willing but the flesh is weak.—Matt. 26-41: Trust ye in the Lord forever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.—Isa. 26-4.

Be what thou semest, live thy creed,
Hold up to earth the torch divine;
Be what thou prayest to be made,
Let the great Master's steps be thine.

A BIBLE LOVER.

Standard Bank of Canada Reports Strong Position

General Business of Bank Well Maintained—Policy Has Been Followed by Making Large Additions to Reserve and Contingent Accounts—Reserve Fund Now Stands at $5,000,000 and Paid-up Capital $4,000,000.

The strong position occupied by the Standard Bank of Canada is strikingly reflected by the manner in which it has been able to meet the changed conditions that prevailed in Canada during the past fiscal year.

General business was well maintained and profits were well up to the level of the previous year. As a result, the bank has continued its policy of building steadily to its reserves and contingent account. The reserve fund now stands at $5,000,000 as against a paid-up capital of $4,000,000.

The ample profits also allowed of the payment of the usual dividends at the rate of 14 per cent. and after the appropriations to reserve and contingent funds, permitted of a balance being carried forward into the new year of $112,492. These profits, which were computed after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, rebate for interest on unmatured bills, Provincial taxes and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to $725,014. The balance carried forward from the previous year amounted to $378,644 and there was received from premiums on new stock isued $148,499, making the total amount available for distribution $1,252,157. Of this amount, there was paid in dividends at the rate of 14 per cent. $565,115, war tax on note circulation $39,549, Reserve for Dominion income tax, $20,000; contributed to Officers' Pension Fund, $25,000; transferred to reserve fund, $200,000; transferred to contingent account $300,000; balance carried forward, $112,492.

The outstanding feature of the general statement of assets and liabilities as of January 31st is the strength of the bank's liquid position. Of total assets of $83,293,004, the liquid or immediately available assets amount to $35,871,868. Of this amount actual cash on hand and Dominion notes and deposit in central gold reserve total $13,279,863, cheques on other banks $5,151,513, balances due by banks and banking correspondents, elsewhere than in Canada, $1,109,437; Canadian municipal securities, and British, foreign and colonial public securities, other than Canadian, $2,843,643; railway and other bonds, $1,202,475; call and short loans, $2,809,230, and a particularly pleasing item is the large holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities amounting to $9,029,521.

In a year of lessened industrial and commercial activity a smaller volume of current loans was to be expected. Current loans and discounts in Canada which represent the general business of the bank amount to $45,069,127, a reduction of $6,000,000 from the previous year, and which is in harmony with altered conditions and is an index to the general slackening of business throughout the country.

At the same time the general deposits of the bank have been well maintained. Deposits bearing interest stand at $51,909,455, as compared with $53,011,997 at the end of the previous year, and deposits not bearing interest, at $13,211,260, against $14,377,712, making total deposits of $65,120,716, as against $67,389,709, a reduction of only about $2,000,000. This decrease is equal to only about 3 per cent. and would seem to indicate just how well the deposits of the bank are distributed throughout the country.

The shareholders of the Bank should be particularly gratified with the showing which has made it possible to not only continue the ample dividends, but also to make such handsome contributions to Reserve and Contingent Funds. It should also prove especially reassuring to depositors that at a time like the present such a large proportion of the Bank's assets are in liquid form and invested in such high grade securities.

ROBINSON'S NEW SPRING STOCKS!

UP TO-DATE IN STYLE
DOWN TO-DATE IN PRICE

Come in and see, examine carefully for your own satisfaction. It will delight us to acquaint you with the new styles, materials and colorings. Every Department is fully equipped to serve you.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY, Limited.

Two Wonderful "LEADERS" in Suit Values

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SIZES

$29.50

When it comes to style, material and value, we will rest our case with these Suits at $29.50. They are fashioned in two styles, both of which conform with fashions' idea of smartness. The materials in each is all wool Tricotine; the linings are of Tussah.

One style favors embroidery around the bottom of coat; has belt. Skirt is cut with pockets. Obtainable in Navy only. Sizes to 42.

The second style is tailored, has neat notched lapels, belts, and is neatly braided. Comes in Navy and Black.

Last season's price for similar quality, $50.00.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SIZES

$39.50

Judges of material will be greatly pleased with the all wool qualities of this Tricotine in our $39.50 Suit. Besides being 100 per cent. pure wool it is British dyed which is another desirable asset..

The two semi-tailored styles are extremely pleasing, narrow strappings and stitchings being the ornamentation. The linings are strong and richly finished.

Absolutely one of the finest values obtainable in Canada to-day.

Let us show you!

Last season's price for similar quality, $65.00.

First Shipments of New Spring Millinery are Here

Fashion has many surprises in store this season.

In buying your new hat you must know the new line, the right material, and the correct trimming.

For instance you should know that fashion favors both large and small hats, and emphasizes uneven brims.

That straw is foremost, and Taffeta the predominating silk.

That flowers, birds and ribbons are important in bringing color as a part of the reaction against black.

That black is in high favor as a background for the brilliant note.

That biege and red are the leading colors. All of which is being exemplified in our present collection of Spring Hats.

Will you see them?

Second Floor.

IF WE SELL YOU A GOSSARD CORSET

These original front lacing corsets are a conspicuous example of that superior quality of merchandise that justifies our unvarying policy of making every sale conditional upon your complete satisfaction.

We offer you a highly specialized corset service, and you may buy every Gossard with our assurance that it will be worth every cent you pay for it—worth it in style, worth it in comfort, worth it in wearing service.

We are sole distributors of these Corsets in Napanee and vicinity. Our experienced corsetiere will gladly assist you in making right selections.

EMBOSSED BARONET SATIN

Decidedly new and popular..

This material is very new and extremely rich in its general appearance. For separate skirts it meets the general approval of those desiring something different. It has a crepe surface, is heavy in weight, and comes 40 inches wide. Colors, Black, White Gold, Whirlpool, now in stock; Jade and Henna expected shortly.

Our special price $4.50 per yard.

A GUARANTEED TAFFETA

will be sold by us this season.

Our special price $3.25 per yard.

As Taffeta will be in demand this season customers would prefer service. In this guaranteed silk you secure weight and good wear. Our recommend goes with every yard. Colors Black, Navy, Grey, Brown, Saxe.

A WORD ABOUT OUR NAVY SERGE VALUES FOR THE NEW SEASON

The old reliable serge is here to stay, and our purpose is to give better values than usual. We guarantee our values to be the best money can buy.

Crossbred Serges in all wool start at 75c. up to $1.48 yd.

Botany Serge for suit or dress, from $1.75, $2.25, $2.48 up to $6.50, for extra heavy weight.

We will re-open our Dress and Suit Making Department very soon, and orders are now being accepted for early delivery. We will be pleased to show you the new Suiting and Dress Fabrics now in demand.

HAS YOUR BOY REASON TO BE PROUD OF HIS CLOTHING?

Isn't it fun to watch sonny's honest expression of pleasure? Recall how he "puffs his chest" and swaggers when he's all dressed up in new clothes. It's pride—boyishly expressed, of course—but pride that it pays to encourage—for it means self-confidence and makes it easier for him to do better and be better. Let us outfit him. We'll be very careful to please both you and him. Specializing in boys' needs means greater variety and bigger values.

Dress him well and watch him respond to the good example his clothes set for him..

Our present showing of Boys' Suits is the best in a long time. Splendidly tailored, popular boys' models, pleasing patterns and colorings.

Sizes from 24 to 36. Priced at from $6.00 to $12.50.

MEN'S ODD TROUSERS SPECIALLY PRICED AT $2.50, $3.00 AND $3.50

Neat Stripes in hard finished materials that will stand lots of knocking. Five good strong pockets. Loops for belts. Sizes 29 to 44.

Very interesting values at $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 pair.

OUR NEW SPRING CAPS HAVE JUST ARRIVED

Every man delights in a new spring Cap. Being made of lighter weight materials it is comfortable to wear and just seems to fill the requirements of an average man at this season of the year.

As is our custom we are featuring many new high grade up-to-the-minute Caps for spring wear. One piece tops with pleated and fancy backs are newest. The range of colors and patterns is very extensive.

All popular prices are Caps suitable for street wear, motoring, golfing, and every wear. All sizes.

Priced from $1.50 to $2.25.

MEN'S FELT HATS - - SPRING 1922

Quality and style are two essentials that we insist upon, and we have both in the new spring Felts for men.

We have a wonderful selection from which to choose.

New Shapes! New Colorings! New Prices!

Prices are considerably lower this year, and we are specializing at the popular prices of **$2.50 and $3.50 each.**

Make your selection at Robinson's.

STEEL CLAD GALATEA ON SALE SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4TH, 9 A. M.

FOR 29c. PER YARD.

For this day only (Saturday) we give you the privilege of purchasing any number of yards up to 25 of first quality only.

This splendid strong material is one of the most serviceable wash materials procurable. Exceptionally good for allover aprons, house-dresses and for children's wear.

The patterns are stripes, dots and anchor designs. The various ground colorings are Navy, Medium Blue, Black, Tan, and lighter tones. You will find a large stock to choose from.

Sale starts at 9 a.m., Saturday, March 4th.

Limit of 25 yards to one customer.

Price of 29c. per yard.

Will be on display in the window.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.